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THE NORTHERN TECHNOCRAT

TECHNOCRACY INC.

SEC. 1, R.D. 11451

May, 1938

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CALGARY — ALBERTA

PARTIAL CONTENTS—

America Is On The Move

Energy - The Means Whereby
We Live

The Prairie Tour

Whither Youth?

Human Labor

Price 10c

AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF R.D. 11353
TECHNOCRACY INC.

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THE NORTHERN TECHNOCRAT

No. 18

Edmonton, Alberta

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SECTION CALENDAR

Sunday—2:00 p.m. Study Classes at Section Headquarters: W. Donovan; C. A. Cairns

Monday—8:30 p.m. Study Class at Section Headquarters: C. Sansom
8:30 p.m. Study Class at Calder: J. A. Rouse
8:30 p.m. Study Class on the South Side: W. Donovan

Tuesday—8:30 p.m. Study Class at Section Headquarters: R. Kehres
8:30 p.m. Study Class on 118th Avenue: G. Johnston

Wednesday—8:30 p.m. Study Class at Section Headquarters: T. I. Renaud

Friday—8:30 p.m. Study Classes at Section Headquarters: D. Bruce; W. Donovan

Students are asked to be punctual so that classes may start on time.

The Board of Governors of Sec. 1, R.D. 11353 meets at Section Headquarters on the first and third Tuesdays of every month, at 8:30 p.m.

The Speaker's Class meets as follows: Sunday, 8:30 p.m., every second Tuesday at 8:30 p.m.; Wednesday, 8:30 p.m.; Saturday, 8:30 p.m.

The General Meeting of all members is held on the first Friday of each month at 8:30 p.m.

EDITORIAL

Those Cocksure Technocrats

The quiet sureness and positive cheerfulness of Technocrats is sometimes puzzling to non-Technocrats, who find it somewhat aggravating. There is a reason for it. Non-Technocrats have no means of knowing how strengthening it is to belong to an organization whose long term predictions are being confirmed day after day and week after week with unfailing regularity. The strength of Technocracy Inc. lies in its thoroughly scientific basis, and from that basis come the unpleasant predictions which have the disconcerting (to non-Technocrats) faculty of coming to pass, as predicted.

Thus, when the United States government embarked on its ill-fated attempt to "balance the budget," Technocrats merely smiled in derision at the futility of the effort, and went on with their work. Today, the proposal that the U.S. government spend a further seven billions to start the ball rolling again occasion no surprise. Roger Babson, in his current business letter (Edmonton Journal, April 30, 1938) says this:

"Few doubt that the accepted method of fighting hard times from now on will be to spend billions

"Unless a renewed spirit of brotherhood and a rebirth of character sweep the world, there can be only one result: The steady cheapening of the values of all currencies in terms of goods. This means inflation and soaring living costs."

Technocracy Inc. pointed this out in 1932. It took Mr. Babson almost six years to catch up with it. The only alternative Roger Babson can see is "a renewed spirit of brotherhood" (in a world of nations armed to the teeth, and in places, already blasting to bits the defenceless citizens of their opponents). To this childish hope Babson pins his faith!

Technocrats, on the other hand, knowing the inevitable, chose to organize into a body of trained persons; trained to keep level heads in the face of otherwise disheartening events, trained to know their world for what it is, and not what you imagine it to be.

Technocrats know that all the equipment we need for a high energy civilization is already at hand and in operation. They know that nothing stands in the way except your blind worship of a non-material shibboleth—Price.

Technocracy Inc. alone has assembled and measured our Continental problem in its entirety. Technocracy Inc. has the only answer.

Which do you chose? Babson's hopes—or Technocracy's facts?

America Is On the Move

By G. D. Koe, 11353-1

(The following is the substance of an address delivered by G. D. Koe, over radio station CFRN, Edmonton, March 26, 1938.—Editor)

The manipulators of the political and financial interference controls have been able to deluge you with written and spoken propaganda at tremendous cost.

Technocracy Inc. has brought to you the plain unvarnished facts, debunking the propagandists and uncovering the professional carpet-baggers and bunko-steerers of the Price System at a cost, so small (in comparison with the vast sums expended by these official bally-hooers) that it is microscopic.

The political governments of the United States and Canada have been pouring out the funds of public credit in an endeavour to lift you by your own bootstraps from the depths of the depression of 1932. In that year, the government of the United States could have purchased, by the expenditure of \$15,500,000,000, the entire bonded indebtedness of all the corporations listed on the New York Stock Exchange at that time, and the government of Canada would have had no difficulty in following suit. Yet the New Dealers of Washington and the 'Liberal Dealers' of Ottawa spent some twenty billions of the national credits as an intravenous injection into the dying Price System, to enable chiselers to keep on chiseling in the good old-fashioned way.

By this expenditure of national credits, these governments managed to bring production on the North American Continent back to the 1929 levels. In October of last year, this priming of the pump of purchasing power was stopped since the necromancers, the sooth-sayers and the teacup readers of the political regime had prophesied that if business reached that level, it would not be necessary to give any more hypodermic injections.

Just as the drug addict collapses when the daily dose is no longer available, so the price levels and flow of business collapsed when the 'priming' process stopped. In the few short months that have passed since then, the whole business structure has subsided into an even worse state of decrepitude than that of 1932.

Yet the cow doctors of political economy and the fortune tellers of the legislative assemblies have been assuring us that the omens were auspicious and that the livers of the sacrifices were without blemish. In the industrial east, the relief lines are already being swamped with fresh applicants. In the city of New York, the rolls of those who frequent the soup kitchens are increasing at the rate of 5,000 per week. Even the newspapers of that metropolis have had to

admit that already one in every six persons in that city is on relief. In the cities of Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburg and throughout the manufacturing districts the situation is similar, while, despite the careful censoring of all information in this regard, the condition is being viewed with fear and trepidation, both by your governments and by the labor unions.

You will have noted that this new all time low in business; this dropping of production almost to the 1932 levels is not a depression. The pontifical utterances of the inspired leaders of the Price System have decreed that it shall be described as a 'recession.' The peculiar dementia that persists in calling a skunk a pussycat in the hope of eliminating the odor, is a symptom of that weakening of the intellect so much in evidence among our self-styled intelligentsia.

Living as we do, here, on the northern fringe of civilization, the tidal wave of recession has not yet reached us. Those of you who still have a vivid memory of 1929 will remember that it was not until late in 1930 that the full effect of that debacle was felt in these northern marches.

Technocracy Inc. has been warning you for over four years that this event would come to pass. For so doing, the Technocrats have been called crepe-hangers, pessimists and wet blankets. As usual, the wise men and pundits of the Price System have been assuring you that all was well. They were not content with painting the snake but they even added legs to it. They outdid themselves in repeating that every day and in every way business was getting better and better. They have not yet given up hope of pulling the wool over your eyes, while, by beating the drum of political ballyhoo, they hope to keep the sounds of this catastrophe from your ears.

How long are you willing to believe that the moon is made of green cheese, or that political dreams come true? How long will you let organized hypocrisy persuade you that the wish is father to the fact and not the thought? Is it not time that you came out of the rosy clouds of dreamland, and gave up the childish habit of trusting blindly in what some hired spieler blatantly bellows? Is it that you have been slaves so long that you hug the chains of your slavery, and view with foreboding and fright the dread spectre of approaching freedom?

Will you emulate the poor negroes of the southern cotton-fields and need bayonets to keep you from crawling back into slavery? Have you become so used to the overseer's lash that you cannot envisage life without its sting? Will it need the scorpions of adversity and the firebrands of destruction to awaken you to a realization that your days of poverty, scarcity, and slave regimentation are indeed drawing to a close?

The financial interference controls are losing their grip. Soon the political interference controls will begin to follow them. 'The recession is on us,' say the business and political leaders in dismay. Before long they will be writing a 'recessional.' The Captains and

Kings depart and all the pomp of yesterday is one with Nineveh and Tyre.' The final notes of the 'Last Post' for the Price System are ringing now. Before long the Technocrats of the funeral party will be engaged in shovelling in the dirt to fill the grave. All that will be remembered of the tinsel gauds and the grandeur of the kings, the presidents and the premiers will be the records kept in the glass cases of our museums for the amusement of our children. The state that you are so proud of today is but a reincarnation of the ancient chieftian and his entourage, replaced by the party leader and his stooges. No wonder that you cannot envisage a Continent without a debating society; a nation without a dictator; a country where there are neither chiselers nor suckers.

Your business codes are derived from the philosophies of Smith and Mill, as empirically tested by the close fistled chiselers of the early eighteenth century. They are based on the laws of tooth and fang, as amended by the sycophant and the poltroon.

You look upon the ancient as sublime and permanent. The more hoary the antiquity and the thicker the fungus the greater your appreciation. You regard what happened in the past as sacred and revere it. You forget that your ancestors were skin-clad barbarians.

Consider the Australian aborigine assisting at the council of witch doctors; the fiery young socialist holding up the gospel of Marx or the politician at Ottawa preaching the sacred writings of the British North America Act. Their ways and customs are all different but to the metrical observer they are all doing the same things. Each believes what he has been taught in childhood. If you question that belief they will rise up in righteous indignation. This has always been truth for the multitude and for the conspicuously good and respectable. Doubt is new and doubters are still regarded as being immoral. Less now than formerly, since the inexorable facts of science are being driven by the relentless force of physical events even into the closed cortex cells of philosophic dreamers.

The American peoples are on the move. Across from the west to the east you may see the signs, the portents and the symbols. Security from the cradle to the grave is their slogan. Nothing less will satisfy them. They do not want to divide anything. They demand multiplication until there is enough for all. North America for the North Americans is their watchword. A North American solution for North America's problems is their theme. The people are turning their minds against the age-old tyranny of tradition, habit and custom, which has for so long held this Continent in the serfdom of human toil. They have tried and will still try the panaceas, the nostrums, the cure-alls that the quack doctors and the sideshow barkers are offering them. They want security but they know not where to seek it.

An increasing and ever increasing number are finding that science points the way to where security lies waiting. The more intelligent

among these are acquiring the essential knowledge of the world they live in. Larger numbers will admit that science has the only possible solution. Technocracy, the Science of Social Engineering has recorded the facts that form the sign posts on the road to security. The students of that Science, the Social Engineers of the New America, welcome all of you to the ranks of the Technological Army, which is marching in a complete unanimity of purpose in the vanguard of the American Peoples to the Armageddon of the North American Continent, where poverty and disease, greed and usury, squalor and ignorance will bite the dust.

You want Security? Come with the Technocrats the few short steps necessary to reach it.

With the Farads

By Leonard New, 11353-1

Keeping in step with the rest of the Continent, the Farads in 11353 are certainly on the move. The group in the Highlands meets every Tuesday at Mr. New's home, 11466 64th street. The up-town group meets at Section Headquarters every Monday night. Serious thinking young people under the age of twenty-one are welcome to visit either group to find out what the Farads are doing.

The 'dot and dash' boys, armed with a fine set of lessons on radio, are digging right in to learn more about Hertzian phenomena. As yet permanent arrangements have not been made with regard to headquarters. Before long we plan to have a special nook in the headquarters for Farad material and equipment.

On Saturday, April 30, both Farad groups had a get-together in the form of a dance and social. Music was supplied by the Farad orchestra of two strumming guitars, a violin and piano. The boys demonstrated that they have what it takes when it comes to producing a lively tune.

For Saturday, May 14, the Farads are planning a dance for members of the adult section and their friends. The purpose is to get adult members better acquainted with each other, and to stimulate their interest in the Farads. All section members should make arrangements to attend because it will be a real Technocratic evening, with dancing and refreshments, not to mention the entertainment to be provided by youngsters.

PAINT YOUR CAR!

Energy—The Means Whereby We Live

By P. Johansson, 11353-1

Energy and its conversion are the means whereby we live. The human body, like all other living things, is an energy converting device in which the food we eat is converted into energy, which in turn is degraded into waste heat in the process of living. Energy enters into every single thing we think, dream or do. The activities of man, be they eating, sleeping, drinking, working, playing, dreaming, loving, and merely living, all involve the conversion of potential energy in the form of food, into work and organic functional activity, and its final dissipation as waste heat. The important thing to bear in mind is that without this energy living things simply cannot exist. The food we eat is of no earthly use to us until the processes of digestion have converted it into a form which the body chemistry can use as energy. Other animals are in the same category. Plants, trees and other forms of vegetation depend for the conversion of their food supply into energy on the chemical effect of the sun's rays on the chlorophyll in the leaves.

In addition to the energy converted by living things, there is also the energy converted by machines into use forms. This is known as extraneous energy, that is, energy generated outside of man's muscles. While in primitive and semi-civilized areas of the earth's surface the conversion of extraneous energy may be slight, or entirely confined to the energy delivered by domestic animals, on the North American Continent extraneous energy is a factor of paramount importance. Our consumption of extraneous energy on this Continent is over fifty per cent of the world's total! Furthermore, our social life and structure have become so patterned to the use of this output of high energy, that we are now in a position where we can no longer do without it.

The population on this Continent has not been predominantly rural since before the Great War. Since that time the population has tended to concentrate more and more in the cities with the passing years. All production has become specialized to the extent that even the average farmer finds it impossible to live directly off his land. If you do not believe this, take a look at the funds appropriated and spent on the farmers, in the form of direct relief, subsidies and farm rehabilitation schemes, and so on. No, even the farmer is dependant to some extent on the huge power consumption on this Continent. Our social structure is so closely linked, and even the degree of production and distribution permitted by the Price System moves at such speed that a stoppage of this flow of extraneous energy for even a short time would be disastrous.

You cannot live on this Continent for very long without this extraneous energy.

This conversion of energy on such a scale of magnitude is one of the basic causes of the breaking down of the Price System under which we live. The production of goods and services through its use is so great that values are threatened and the Price System, whose prime factor is values, cannot operate in the face of such abundance. Governments, politics, Price System economists, and the present financial heads of industry are alike incompetent and impotent to deal with the situation, because all their remedies inevitably retain that fatal weakness, distribution by means of price. None of these can possibly operate without price and values. They are integral parts of the Price System, and will pass out with it.

As a result, the people of the North American Continent will soon be in a position where they must conduct the production and distribution of goods and services entirely without any form of money, and therefore, without benefit of political government and financial control. If they fail to do so the ensuing chaos will mean the death by plague, starvation and mob violence, of the greater part of the population.

Technocracy Inc. is organized specifically for the purpose of forestalling chaos, ushering this Continent through the difficult days of transition into the New America of tomorrow, and setting up the functional control that can and will operate a high energy civilization. In the days when North America keeps her rendezvous with destiny, North Americans will understand the meaning of Technocracy's symbol: balance, growth and dynamic functioning for the security of life processes.

They will learn that they cannot live without Technocracy, either!

PAINT YOUR CAR !

Howard Scott Tour—East-Central States

Advance reports of the Howard Scott Tour indicate that interest in Technocracy throughout the East-central States has been in evidence to a degree never before shown. Capacity houses with increasing numbers of listeners remaining for the organization meetings, prove that the march of events, bringing with it political disillusionment and a stimulus to serious, factual thinking on the part of the hard-hit citizens of the big industrial area embraced by the Tour itinerary, is at last waking people to the realization of things to come.

This awakening is bringing in its wake a new stage in the growth of Technocracy Inc. which will progress until Technocracy is the dominant organization on the North American Continent.

The G. D. Koe Prairie Tour

By Jack DeLong, Tour Secretary

The G. D. Koe Tour of the Prairie Provinces is well under way. The interest created and results obtained are well illustrated by the terse and lively reports sent in by Tour Secretary DeLong. These will be published in the current and subsequent issues of the 'Northern Technocrat.' Watch for them and see Technocracy Inc. grow!—Editor.

Ross Creek, April 14—The Prairie Tour was away to a good start with a well-attended meeting in the Ross Creek school, ten miles south of Chipman. Two autos, filled with Chipman Technocrats, drove the Tour party to the meeting place, where, after considerable scurrying thither and yon to secure a somewhat antiquated gasoline lamp, the meeting got underway about 8:45 p.m. with about seventy persons more than filling the room to capacity.

'Security from birth to death,' and the only method by which it can be obtained, was the theme developed by G. D. Koe. It was clearly evident that a great change has come over the people in this part of rural Alberta since the provincial elections of 1935. While Mr. Koe spared politicians not one whit, not the slightest evidence of hostility to the fearless analysis of Technocracy was in evidence.

The speaker answered questions for nearly an hour at the conclusion of his address, and then an organization meeting was held. A goodly number of F. D. forms were distributed and several valuable contacts made. Technocracy can be expected to make steady progress in this area from now on.

The Tourists were more than royally treated by the Gallaghers and the Nicholls' of Chipman and they left with the feeling that the Chipman Technocratic 'Marines' have the situation well in hand.

Vermilion, April 16—With the stores remaining open until 10:00 p.m. and the farmers in the surrounding district busy on the land, the turnout to the lecture in the Orange Hall was not as large as had been expected. The enthusiasm and interest of those who did attend, however, was particularly high. Youth predominated in the audience and Technocracy will have another dynamic unit added to the Technological Army in this town in the very near future.

Lecturer G. D. Koe was in fine fettle and his challenge to join Technocracy, in the van of the march to the New America, seems destined to be heeded by a goodly percentage of the highly intelligent group in attendance.

After answering questions for nearly an hour, Mr. Koe asked those, who desired, to remain for an organization meeting. The entire audience demonstrated a claim to real intelligence by remaining

in their seats. F. D. forms were taken by the majority and it looks as though another Section will be launched shortly in central-eastern Alberta.

Attending the meeting were two ladies from Derwent, twenty-five miles north of Vermilion.

Commendable in every way is the work of Charles Spencer, who left nothing undone to insure the success of the meeting, and for his hospitality to the Tour party. In this connection Mrs. Spencer is also 'mentioned in dispatches' from the Tour 'front.'

Literature sales were brisk at Vermilion and the next time a Technocratic speaker visits this district he can expect to be greeted by a much larger audience. The initial and difficult spadework has been done.

Thorncliffe School, April 17.—The Tour party made a profitable side trip by automobile to this district Sunday afternoon. The school is located twelve miles south of the town of Vermilion and Len Kehoe was largely responsible for staging the meeting.

The Tour party was driven to the school by Mr. Kehoe, while Charles Spencer, Vermilion, followed with another party, some of whom had heard Mr. Koe speak in Vermilion on the previous evening.

'Price System complications vs. Technate simplicity' was the topic developed by Mr. Koe, who held the interest of a fairly large audience for nearly two hours, following which an organization meeting was held. The enthusiasm displayed by several at this meeting was a tonic. It was the first time these people had ever heard Technocracy explained by an Authorized speaker, but the intelligent questions asked proved that here was fertile ground. Again F.D. forms were in demand and yet another group is in the making. This group will probably operate in conjunction with those at Vermilion, for the time being, at least.

The Tour party left at the unearthly hour of 3:15 a.m. by train for Lloydminster, sleepy but quite serene.

Lloydminster, April 18.—Unchartered territory, Technocratically speaking, was invaded Monday, when G. D. Koe stopped over in this border town long enough to fire a verbal broadside of stinging facts at the membership of the local Rotary Club.

It was the regular weekly meeting of the club and the members came prepared, no doubt, to hear once more what splendid fellows they are. To use the words of their guest speaker, they heard instead, something in the way of a 'mental dose of castor oil,' with no follow-up chaser of honey. It must have been disquieting, to say the least, to have the boisterous strains of 'Happy Days Are Here Again' become a dirge of death for the dying Price System, but that's just what the transposition amounted to under the verbal baton of Conductor Koe.

Doctors, lawyers, dentists, merchants and His Worship, the Mayor of Lloydminster were among those who listened to the fearless and accurate analysis of Technocracy, and the effect was in some re-

spects comical to witness. That tremendous interest was generated became apparent in the hearty burst of applause that terminated the dignified address.

The remainder of the day and most of the night were taken up with personal interviews by members of the Tour party. Some of these were held at the hotel room and others in places of business in all parts of the town.

Lloydminster is on the way!

North Battleford, April 19.—The official census credits this town with about 5,500 of a population. Of these more than 1,000 heads of families are on relief. The merchants appreciate this situation and, with Technocracy, would like to see the relief lines lengthen in the future. Reason: it's the only class of trade in which they are sure of their money.

A cold and blizzardy night was in store for the Tour Party at North Battleford. With heavy roads and the uncertain weather many country people were unable to attend the meeting, but more than 75 persons were seated in the Legion Hall when G. D. Koe commenced to speak.

The lecturer was in great form. It was undoubtedly one of the most brilliantly clear expositions of Technocracy that has been given yet in this area, judging from comments by the local membership.

Another well-attended organizational meeting followed the lecture and there was a considerable rush for membership application forms. Director Hamilton of this Section is confident that steady progress will be made from now on.

At the suggestion of the Tour Party the Section Governors have immediately started looking about for suitable headquarters. Exchange of ideas that should prove extremely helpful to this Section were made at a Section banquet meeting in the Savoy cafe, prior to the public meeting.

Prince Albert, April 20.—Strength of the Tour Party was augmented at North Battleford by Harold Ruemper, Governor of Intersection Relations, 10652-1, Saskatoon. The Saskatoon member proved an extremely lively and helpful acquisition, both on the long bus ride of 225 miles and in organizational work in the town of Prince Albert itself.

The journey was broken for one hour at Saskatoon, where the Tour Party was greeted by Director W. S. Harrison of 10652-1. It did not take long to observe the reason for Saskatoon's position of leadership in the scheme of things Technocratic in the Province of Saskatchewan. Director Harrison is both energetic and congenial. After a hasty lunch the Edmontonians paid a short visit to Section Headquarters in the Grainger building, where they were introduced to some of the feminine members of the Section who were on duty.

An early spring snowstorm on the previous day made for heavy roads and, as a result, the bus was more than half an hour late reach-

ing Prince Albert, arriving only a few minutes before the time the meeting was scheduled to start. Lecturer G. D. Koe was ready to swing into action, however, and the lecture got underway at the stroke of 8:00 p.m. in the spacious Legion Hall, with approximately 125 in attendance.

Fred Demorest, dynamic Director of 10553-1 introduced the speaker, who, with the aid of colored charts gave a meticulous and exhaustive explanation of the Price System and the reason for its imminent collapse on the Continent of North America.

That the challenge of Technocracy to the intelligent of the audience did not go unheeded is demonstrated in the fact that more than 25 remained after the lecture for an organization meeting. F.D. forms were in high demand and the strength of this northerly unit of the 'Technological Army' will undoubtedly be considerably increased.

Prince Albert is not a large town in point of population but as the terminus for several railway lines it has great importance. The Section here is one of the liveliest encountered by the Tour Party to date. There is also a flourishing group of Farads.

Director Demorest, who occupies a prominent position of functional importance, is a Technocrat that all would do well to emulate. He thinks, breathes and demonstrates Technocracy on a twenty-four hour basis. The Director has to assist him another human dynamo in the person of Percy Jarvis, who handles the throttle of a locomotive in every-day life. Mr. Jarvis is Chief-of-Staff, and is shortly to become a Field Organizer in this northern area.

Two brand new streamlined automobiles, painted in the official colors, will soon be on the streets of Prince Albert. This Section is going places.

Someone has said that when a man spends more time mulling over his memories than he does in anticipation of the future, that man is growing old. If this be so, Technocracy is keeping many of the 'Forgotten Generation' from growing old before their time on a diet of insufficient memories and turning their minds to the anticipation of the most stupendous future in history.--J. W. Allan, 11353-1

Our present arrangement for social living has developed as one of nature's imbecilic creatures. It is fast deteriorating. There is nothing left for us to do toward it but wait in patience until it draws its last breath and then bury it. In the meantime we can prepare the new social mechanism that will build the NEW AMERICA.—M. C. Stransky, 11734-3.

The Ignorance of 'Educated' Persons

By J. W. Allen, 11353-1

The education of any person is in direct ratio to the volume of known, available facts. Thus it has been, throughout the history of the world, that as more and more facts are established by series of observations of phenomena by competent observers, the education of the people is constantly increasing in scope. The intelligence factor then, would be the innate ability of any person to absorb these facts, to incorporate them readily and to place them in alignment with those facts already possessed, discarding any theories formed previously on the basis of insufficient facts, but proven fallacious on the basis of the added new facts. The ease with which new facts are dealt with would govern, or establish, the relative intelligence of any individual.

The possession of a scientific mind, or one which has the ability to observe, classify and use new facts without forming opinions, either pro or con, before the facts are in perfect alignment, is the only method of functional adjustment of the thought processes. This would at once presuppose a high individual level of intelligence. In the final analysis, this scientific mind allows a short, easy and correct path to the assimilation and use of a more complete education.

Prejudices, on the other hand, would indicate an ingrown theory that hinders, by exclusion, the entrance of any fact or facts that would tend to disprove the theory upon which the prejudice is based. It is only by the cultivation of a scientific mind that the individual is able to smooth out the wrinkles in a muddled thought-channel and permit the more rapid assimilation and digestion of new facts, all of which results in an end-product of a higher factual knowledge.

A fact, accepted by the scientific methodology, which takes root as the basis for the theory, rapidly tends to form a prejudice before subsequent facts, qualifying in nature, are made known. To illustrate:

It was not many years ago that the pronouncement was made down in the southern states that a 'miasma' or mist from the swamps was the cause, or carrier-factor, in the spread of Yellow Fever, known locally as 'Yellow-Jack.' This then was a theory, inasmuch as there were no proven observations of the actual mechanics of the carriage of the fever, or even the presence of the 'germ' in the swamp mists. This theory was based on an observable fact, however. It was a fact that the further removed from the swamps were the people, the less frequent were the attacks of 'Yellow-Jack.'

This theory, based on fact, soon became confused with the fact until it was not long before the populace called the theory, the fact. So general was this misunderstanding that it was only with the greatest of difficulty that the scientist could propagate the new facts which had been observed, which disproved the swamp-mist theory.

The shooting of cannon, in the fond belief that the reverberations caused the swamp-mists to condense and hindered their formation; the burning of tar in the streets, on the premise that tar-smoke purified the air and rendered impotent the 'germs' of fever floating in the mists, and the wearing of masks across the nose and mouth to bar infection were the methods used by the people in combatting the peril. These were educated people, their only fault lay in the incompleteness of their factual knowledge and their unwillingness to accept and act upon new facts.

Today we recognize all of their precautions as gestures of futility, for even the least of us can, if we have not done so already, assimilate the new facts, the results of a prolonged series of observations which established the fact that Yellow Fever is carried by a mosquito. The original fact that gave birth to the fallacious theory remains, for it, being a fact, cannot be disproved and can be verified by anyone so desiring. Mosquitos lay their eggs on the surface of the water of the swamps, the larvae grow to maturity in the waters of the swamp and the hatched mosquito does not fly over a mile under its own power. So the nearer you live to the swamps, the more likely you are to become infected with Yellow Fever through a mosquito bite.

The 'swamp-mists' adherents allowed their fact to become a degenerated theory, and finally, through prejudice, they seriously impeded the progress of science with their scoffing and often active resentment, for many years needlessly sacrificing thousands on the altar of their ignorance. These, judged by the light of their times, were educated people.

Homo Sapiens, having through great mental stress assimilated a fact, is loath to discard such a dearly won possession, and nurtures it as a treasure, closing his eyes and his mind to the factual data that qualify or enlarge on his fact, for he fears that his mental labours shall have been in vain. He needs a mental housecleaning, a general sorting and re-alignment of the facts he has, a mental bonfire of his prejudices and fallacious theories, and the study of more facts, so that he may become an educated, as well as an intelligent individual.

Today, the scientific organization of Technocracy Inc. has aligned a great array of facts, both new and old, which are available to everyone, but which disprove the greatest number of social theories ever before disproven en masse.

If you have, or wish to cultivate, the scientific mind which neither believes nor disbelieves until all the facts have been observed and aligned before reaching a conclusion, investigate Technocracy Inc. Look into its analysis and synthesis. Have you the courage needed to discard a lot of your outworn, disproven theories and prejudices in the face of an overwhelming evidence of fact?

PAINT YOUR CAR !

Saskatchewan Salutes !

By B. F. Wood, 10652-1

Though your Saskatchewan reporter faithfully prepared his column last month as usual, he was so busy learning at first hand what Coast Technocrats are doing and how they are doing it, that he missed the deadline for this publication by one day. The real reason: You have to be smart in Vancouver office to grab one of the four typewriters in operation, before someone else gets it!

Mingling with this experienced crew at 307 West Pender Street, Vancouver; working with them in the office; attending their smoothly-handled, dynamic public meetings; and delving into the mass of research and contact information they have gathered, is an object lesson in function. Wish it were possible for all members of Technocracy Inc. to visit one of these successful, older Sections — might put a little zip into the behaviour-pattern of some of our 'part-time' Technocrats. Every member who fails to function to the best of his ability is doing himself a direct injury.

Before she left Vancouver area, Helen Overholt, Fine Arts Governor of 10652-1, travelling with the Saskatoon party, was assured of the most probable addition of at least two more Divisions of Fine Arts to the functional set-up of Technocracy Inc. Much interest in this type of Division, successfully operated by the prairie group is being displayed among Canadian Coast Sections and others in the Hollywood area.

Would like to say 'hello again' to the gang in Seattle with whom we had a flying visit. Hope we can be with you again next year at 'Engineers' Open House' in the University of Washington; wonder if that organic chemist with the Price System complex has joined your Section yet, Paul!

Victoria Technocrats made an indelible impression upon us. Hilda and Oswald Corbett, Secretary and Director of R.D. 12348, Victoria, B.C., are an indefatigable pair who will willingly at any time of day or night drive one hundred miles to sign up a member. We know, because we Saskatonians, together with Herb Clarke, Chief-of-Staff, travelled that far up-Island with them to organize one new group at Duncan, and another at Hillbank, Director Corbett doing the speaking, as he calls it! Herb Clarke is the well-known radio ham, 'Hungry George,' and his station VE5HG gives the listeners many a surprise.

We hear that the Section in Prince Albert has recently strengthened all committees, enlarged its membership, and moved into a downtown office. A successful public meeting was held there on February 24 with Director W. S. Harrison of 10652-1 the featured speaker. Results were immediate and quite spectacular.

Saskatchewan Sections who feel themselves neglected in this col-

umn should let us know what they are doing. R.D. 10652-1 has not as yet acquired a televisor, so we cannot peer into your Section machinery over the intervening miles. Please send us regular information about your Section's progress, etc. What may seem commonplace to Regina members is news in San Diego. We only need the bare details; lack of superlative literary style should not daunt Section reporters. Technocracy has developed its own staff of capable writers, most of whom had much to unlearn at the outset, so—let's hear from you!

Saskatchewan Provincial Election - June 1938

By J. Keble, 11353-1

The indications are that, come June, the voters of Saskatchewan will be afforded an opportunity to go the polls to get trimmed again. There will be much ballyhoo about 'dust bowls' and farm rehabilitation, debt, relief, and whatnot, and the prospective voter will be led to believe that by voting he has actually done something about these momentous topics. The 'dust bowl' extends from southern Saskatchewan down towards Texas. It is beyond the power of any politician to anything about it. It is a job for engineers working without any hindrance from finance and politics. While the Price System lasts, the dust bowl will just keep on getting dustier, quite indifferent to the little X's that Saskatchewan voters will mark on their ballots.

All the voter will have done is to give someone else the privilege of spending the voter's money. The voter, as always, will receive in exchange the privilege of paying more taxes, thus providing more money for the voter's 'representative' to spend. To a politician, a political platform is something to get in on, not something to stand on and work on after he gets in. This is always the case in any political government under your Price System. The Price System is responsible for this condition, because that is the way the Price System works. And as long as you have a Price System, there will always be persons dumb enough to vote.

When the returns are in, the total votes cast will indicate the number of persons in Saskatchewan who were willing to make that much effort to give someone else the privilege of spending their money. The total votes cast will also furnish an index number indicating a grand total of human stupidity.

So, Mr. Voter, if you insist on being a sucker, then go to the polls at election time, and take your trimming!

Whither Youth

By Wm. Janis 11353-1
(Farad Organizer)

Nine years ago there came to pass a strange event in North America. A magnificent economy of 'self-perpetuating characteristics' lapsed into the great beyond; and ever since, its decomposing corpse has brought a nauseating odour to the American scene.

To the youth the events have been bewildering. Imbued with the spirit of Horatio Alger, young men and women, setting out to conquer the world, watched strange things happen as this wealthy land bid visions of relief lines and soup kitchens. Nine years have passed and prosperity, around the corner that never was, is definitely away to the limbo of things that were, that died and are nevermore to be. The youth of America, having lost a Horatio Alger have gained a Dale Carnegie. If there be Martians then surely they laugh hilariously.

We, the youth of today have watched the antics of the puppeteers of the skeleton bringing into action twenty billion dollar deodorizers; and we have listened to their prayers for a rebirth, even a reincarnation of that magnificent economy that was but is no more. We watch today the antics of those selfsame puppeteers of Price System operation, watch them running a race as did the animals in Alice's Wonderland, going none knew where. We listen to the hokum hollered by their collective larynxes, and in spite of the ironic tragedy of it all, we are amused. But the stench to our nostrils is terrific.

And whither youth?

The quaint maxims of previous generations have grown old with the passing of the economy in which they were conceived. Like outdoor plumbing they stand, with solemnity and sobriety, rendered useless by advancing technology.

The doctrine of the morality of physical toil strikes a strange and feeble chord, overwhelmed by the roar of white hot steel rolling out of automatic machines at twenty miles per hour.

There is the cry, tinged with fear, of those who seek to reassure themselves more than they do the people, that the magnificent structure they have reared is not sinking on rotting foundations. And we, the youth, watch these whistlers in the dark whose polymorphic mentalities, under the influence of physical conditions, are crystallizing into simpler and sillier shapes; and who, in desperation, seek for funnier things in which to find an economic salvation. Shade of Babson heralding air-conditioning as the means of emancipation of the American peoples. Shade of the 'great emancipator,' for shall not this nation under Delano have a new birth of breathing, and the ventilation of the people, by the people, for the people be better capitalized throughout the land. But youth, seeking life, passes by sterility.

The negativism of scarcity philosophies is foreign to the behavior

pattern of North Americans. The sordid exaltation of poverty as something holy, and the morbid incantation of the sanctity of toil are not fusible with the mental outlook of North American youth. Neither the soppy emotionalism of the embittered radical nor the hysteria of perversion of the fascist can be the qualities of a new generation of Americans. Our mental pattern lies in the physical pattern of the Continent, and North America is different.

Can it be the way of the intellectual liberal, the pantywaist reformer who finds solace in imponderables and regards as social change the deletion of four petticoats of the Victorian maiden's fourteen? In this age of power and technology liberalism is a misfit.

What is more droll that the Freudian approach of our intellectual liberals to the contemporary situation, viewing technology in the light of psycho-analysis and seeing wierd symbolism in everything from multi-engined deisel-electric locomotives to pencil sharpeners. We pass by the Mumford and the whining dynamos of O'Neill, and the 'Perhaps Women' of an Anderson to recall clearly the picture of a jackass standing on the highway braying loudly at the passing automobiles, 'that I am nature and your exhaust is smelly.'

The march of physical events is indicating to the youth of America that there is a great civilization in the offing, and that the organizational procedure towards that civilization must be unique and different.

The specifications of organizations of North American youth must be in conformity with the physical pattern of this Continent. The organizational design must be so written that the end-products will be action, life and function. There can be no room for the sissified 'neuterkind' whose mental diapers have never been shed. There can be no room for the self-pitying sniveler who, having never released his clutch of the apron strings, follows sheepishly the throbbing voice of the smoothest and most blatant politician.

It must be an organization of American youth having the capacity to function, and as such is best symbolized by a unit of capacity. The Farad Organization of Technocracy Inc. is the organization of those young men and women having the dynamic qualities to provide a new leadership for a New America. Combining the qualities of mental precision, scientific scepticism with the dynamic energy of youth, the Farads are the vanguard of this generation of North Americans.

They are the 'kids,' enthusiastic yet calculating, moving as one along the four-lane, super-highway that leads to the next America.

And when the kids move let no self-seeking politician blunder across the way because the movement will be an indication that the days of the power and the glory of the multifarious tammanys are gone with the wind. From San Diego to Prince Albert, from Vancouver to New York the Farads are stepping along with Technological Army of the New America. Their playground has become a Continent, their play is their work. Candid and free, dynamic and jolly,

theirs is the esprit-de-corps that moulds as one the youth that shall see the birth of a nation.

If this civilization is to drag itself from the morass in which it today finds itself, if it is to escape annihilation through mob hysteria it will need an organization of youth, and that organization must have the capacity to function. We, the youth of America, stand on the threshold of the greatest social change ever to occur in history, and ours is the opportunity never given before to any other generation. If we fail, our decomposing bodies, odorizing the atmosphere to the high heavens, will be mute reminders of a people who could not adapt themselves to changing conditions.

Steadily, however, there is arising that new leadership of men and things, and with them is arising a new generation of North Americans. With a salute we reiterate—Farad, a unit of capacity.

Paint Your Car !

Technocrats of Sec. 1, R.D. 11353 who own automobiles have a unique opportunity to advertise Technocracy by joining the motorcade to the New America.

After receiving thousands of inquiries from Sections all over the Continent, C.H.Q. has recently issued specifications for the painting of cars by its membership.

The uniform grey for the car body authorized is Du Pont No. 246-52012. This grey is to cover the entire body and no striping is permitted. On the wheels, however, a proportionate ring of vermillion, Du Pont No. 93-2622 is permitted.

The insignia, consisting of the Regional Division number and the Monad are placed on each side door and on the rear, these being made through the medium of the decalcomania transfer. C.H.Q. will furnish these transfers in sets of three to members at cost price.

As Technocracy is building an organization of positive direction, it must in every way possible demonstrate the lavishness of this Power Age. Therefore cars that are painted in the uniform grey and symbolized, should in all cases be first class jobs. Instructions as to the placing of the decalcomania transfers, as set out by C.H.Q., should also be carefully followed.

If the instructions are followed carefully the result will be a greatly improved appearance for the member's car, as well as a dignified and powerful demonstration of Technocracy.

What members in this Section will lead the way? It requires that you publicly declare yourself, an act of which every Technocrat will be proud. The final objective of this program is every member's car.

'Some time between now and 1940 America will have to set its wheels in motion on that new express highway bound for the New America of Plenty. America's long road is already turning, and across

the valley lies the four-lane express highway to a new social order.'

Technocrats in R.D. 11353-1, be among the first to set 'your wheels' on the new highway, and on to our goal—the Technate!

Human Labor

By Howard Scott, Director-in-Chief

Once upon a time, the laborer was worthy of his hire and human effort produced all wealth, but this was only true in the days of Adam Smith. Human labor today is only used where the technologist has not yet applied an energy consuming device to do the job. Human effort costs too much to compete with the energy of coal, oil, gas, and hydro-electric power. The use of .44 of a pound of coal under the direction of modern technology, is equal to the contribution of eight hours of any human being's physical services. It has the further advantage that it performs without the deficiencies of human temperament. Neither the laws of gravitation, nor energy conversion are on the statute books of our country, but they operate just the same, and no one ever disobeys them. They are their own police power and their own judiciary.

The problem, simply stated, is the conflict between the advance of physical science and our outmoded social institutions with their methods of controlling national operation. The alternative is equally clear. Civilization on the North American Continent is in a much more serious position than when Lincoln declared that this country could not exist half slave and half free. Today, in order to save the Price System, we shall have to stop the advance of technology and return to the steady state of operation of an agrarian economy, or we shall have to face the advance of physical science and technology into ever more divisions of our social mechanism, and that has but one end—we must choose between the Price System and the technological advance.

Yesterday it was possible through the creation of debt to pay out in the production of capital goods sufficient wages and salaries to equal or exceed the capital dragdown that was added to the cost price in the sale of consumer goods, thereby creating an apparent equilibrium in the national purchasing power.

This process of maintaining an apparent equilibrium of purchasing power was dependent on the proposition that our national economy should continue to expand at more than five per cent per annum, thereby enabling the debt merchant of our American Price System to capitalize this annual increment of expansion into debt-claims or mortgages on future generations of Americans. As long as our economy kept growing this was possible, but the American debt merchants forgot, or did not know, that even debt growth comes to an end, and the America of debt has had her day.

(From 'America Prepares for a Turn in the Road')

The Section Reporter

During the absence of Jack DeLong, who is on tour with G. D. Koe, as Travelling Secretary of the Prairie Tour, this page has been compiled by the staff of the Northern Technocrat. His reports of the Tour will be found elsewhere in this issue.

* * *

This Section transferred its headquarters to a new location at 10413 Jasper Avenue. It is now well equipped with suitable furniture and the work of Technocracy is carried on as usual. Members are highly pleased with the change and increased interest is being shown by non-members.

* * *

Ted Stoberg, Bill Janis and Paul Johansson erected an effective and business-like partition marking off the reception room from the remaining office space.

* * *

J. A. Rouse tendered his resignation from the post of Chairman of the Research Division, which post he has held for over a year.

* * *

John W. Allen has been appointed Chairman of the Research Division, and will carry on the function of research vacated by Mr. Rouse.

* * *

A successful theatre party was held on the fourteenth at which time a large group of members and friends visited the Rialto theatre. This will probably be the last theatre party of the season, as the entertainment com-

mittee will turn its attention to picnics and outings in the summer months.

* * *

Membership and interest in the Public Speaking classes has shown marked increase and the work of the committees is beginning to show excellent results.

* * *

The Public Speaking Committee was on the move during the month of April. Seven lectures were held; two at Section Headquarters, one at the Masonic Temple and the remaining ones at various places throughout the town.

* * *

The Men's Guild of St. Stephen's Church was addressed by Donald Bruce on April 27. The members of the Guild expressed great interest and indicated that they would like another lecture in the near future.

* * *

Missing at Section Headquarters is John Allen, one of the dynamic boys of the Headquarters staff. 'Curly' is as present in the hospital, keeping cheerful in spite of all, and devouring Technocratic literature as fast as it can be brought to him.

* * *

Quite touching is the way the Headquarters boys dive at the mail when it comes in. What with the Scott tour in the Eastern States and the Koe-DeLong march through the prairies, the letters are impatiently awaited.

Social Objectives of Technocracy

As Stated by Howard Scott

Technocracy's survey of the economic situation in America, and in the world leads to the conclusion that there is in development a process of imminent and progressive social instability under Price System operation, with corresponding social disorder, that will threaten large portions of the people with decreasing purchasing power and, consequently, increasing hardship and deprivation. This will continue until the resultant instability will have exceeded the limits of social tolerance and then there will have to be installed a social mechanism competent to meet the needs of the people of this Continent. Technocracy advocates a technological social condition that involves the mechanization of industry to the utmost limits and guarantees economic security to all with the minimum working hours.

Technocracy as an engineering approach to social problems, is unconditionally opposed to the old European social philosophies as portrayed in the doctrines of socialism, communism, anarchism and fascism.

Technocracy is convinced that the day of basing our social operations on a method of valuation has passed, and that it is of vital importance that we recognize the arrival in the social field of physical science with its methods of quantitative determination, i.e., a

metrical technique of distribution control.

Technological mass production, through the greatest array of physical apparatus and trained personnel in history, has given us such a plethora of goods and services that we must have a consuming power equivalent to the continuous full load operation of the productive equipment. The ever increasing efficiency of energy conversion and process acceleration, tending always to further elimination of man-hours, leads inevitably to greater leisure.

Mass production must be accompanied by mass purchasing power to guarantee mass consumption. The logical end-product is mass leisure. Technocracy states unequivocally that this progression is the future social trend of Continental America.

Technocracy therefore proposes that this Continent, from Panama to the Pole, from Hawaii to Bermuda, be operated as a self-contained functional unit under technological control. This Continental control would operate this area under a balanced load system of production and distribution whereunder sufficient purchasing power, commensurate with the continuous full load operation of the physical equipment of this area would be distributed to everyone. Such a Continental control would therefore guarantee security at a high standard of living and equality of income to all.

Official Literature

Following is the latest list of periodical publications of Technocracy Inc. Those in Regional Division 11353 may see samples at the Thursday evening meetings. Outsiders should write to the addresses given for subscriptions or samples.

Technocracy — The official magazine of Technocracy Inc., \$1.00 for 8 numbers; \$1.50 for 12; 15c per copy. Address, 155 E. 44th St., New York, N.Y.

The Northern Technocrat — \$1.00 for 12 numbers; 10c per copy. Address, P.O. Box 371, Edmonton, Alberta.

Streamline Age — \$1.00 for 8 numbers; \$1.50 for 12; 15c per copy. Address, 339 N. First Ave., Phoenix, Ariz.

Technocracy Digest — \$1.00 for 12 numbers; 10c per copy. Address, 307 W. Pender St., Vancouver, B.C.

The Section Post — \$1.00 for 12 numbers; 10c per copy. Address, P.O. Box 1003, Portland, Ore.

The Technocrat — \$1.00 for 12 numbers; 10c per copy. Address, 2270 Colorado Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Eighty-One Forty-One — \$1.00 for 12 numbers; 10c per copy. Address, 791 Old Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Foothills Technocrat — \$1.00 for 12 numbers; 10c per copy. Address, 211 Oddfellows Bldg., Calgary, Alta.

Technocratic America — 50c for 12 numbers; 5c per copy. Address, R.R. 2, Box 274-P, Fontana, Calif.

The Southwest Corner — 50c for 12 numbers; 5c per copy. Address, 964 5th Ave., San Diego, Calif.

Desert Salute—No subscription price has been set as yet, but a few cents in postage will bring copies. Address, Box 123, Hinkley, Calif.

Ninety-Seven Forty-Nine — 50c for 12 issues; 5c per copy. Address, 305 Affleck Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

Call at your nearest Section Headquarters for the following and other literature:

Introduction to Technocracy, by Howard Scott, 25c

Technocracy: Some Questions Answered, 10c

America Prepares for a Turn in the Road, by Howard Scott, 5c

The Mystery of Money, by G. D. Koe, 10c

THE NORTHERN TECHNOCRAT

Number 20

FEBRUARY, 1939

10 Cents

The Concept of Legalities

Trends

An Illusion

The Rape of North America

Only the Wind

AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF R. D. 11353
TECHNOCRACY INC.

PRINTED IN CANADA

WITH THIS issue we present a new Northern Technocrat. There have been many changes in this magazine in the past—there will be more in the future. In the future, more pages will be added, paper will be improved, charts, and perhaps pictures will be introduced. Within a few issues we expect to replace the present cover with an appropriately designed one. The field magazines are indicative of the growth of the organization. As the organization grows and expands, so do the magazines of the organization undergo their metamorphosis—they are dynamic instruments of a dynamic organization.

The Northern Technocrat began its career as a small mimeographed journal. There were times when it bordered on the illegible, indicating that the publication staff was beginning the tortuous task of learning to operate one of 'them gadgets.' As Technocracy Inc. (and the interest in it) grew in this area and on this Continent, the Section ventured into the printed magazine, and great was the jubilation of the Publications Committee. Four issues later the printed magazine was changed to a better format, and better paper was introduced.

The growth of the Northern Technocrat reveals the same story as the growth of every other Technocratic publication. From smudgy mimeographed copies they grew, in size, circulation, appearance, and authority of statements. Technocracy publications have never bought, borrowed, or stolen writers from the Price System world. Technoc-

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THE NORTHERN TECHNOCRAT

No. 20

February, 1939

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PUBLIC LECTURE ON TECHNOCRACY

Every Thursday, 8:30 p. m.

SECTION HEADQUARTERS

10054 100th Street

(Opposite Macdonald Hotel)

Questions Welcome

Silver Collection

'1939'

EDITORIAL

The events of 1938, that has just passed out, have strengthened and confirmed the uncompromising stand taken by Technocracy Inc. in its metrical analysis of the tremendous crisis in which the people of North America today find themselves. As Technocracy Inc. had said, interest rates in both Canada and the United States dropped to record all-time lows, debt soared higher than ever before known in history, and the technological displacement of men by machines reduced the total number of man-hours used in industry to the lowest figure in comparison to total production ever known. As Technocracy Inc. predicted, the paper mills have moved out of Wisconsin, the rubber industry has moved out of Akron, and the 'men of steel' have felt the impact of straight-line technology. And, in an effort to capitalize the fear and calamity of a war in Europe which might involve North America, the governments of the two major political entities of this Continent have proposed the greatest peace-time budgets for the 'sinews of war' known in the history of those nations.

Technocracy Inc. has been labelled a 'prophet of doom' and a 'crepe-hanger,' because in presenting the facts of our situation today it has uncovered things that are destructive of an attitude of hope and confidence toward the business future of this Continent. Corporate enterprise and its stooges, the professional apologists for the Price System, have with the turn of the year again deluged the public with propaganda to promote the Coue psychology that, if we only say that 'business every day in every way is getting better and better' often enough, it will do so even in the face of a declining rate of population growth, declining man-hours per unit of production, and a consequent declining purchasing power. In so doing, they have shown that they are the real 'prophets of doom,' because they are unconsciously admitting that they are perplexed and afraid, and do not know what to do other than try to maintain the *status quo*.

Technocracy Inc. alone can face the future, because of its knowledge born of the facts. Technocracy Inc. is no 'prophet of doom' because Technocracy Inc. presents the only future for the citizens of North America.

The Concept of Legalities

By William Janis, 11353-1

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States vetoed the New Deal and so stalwart democrats lined up behind their party band-wagon and proceeded to cry for the heads of the nine old men. President Roosevelt would have played Herod, but the sanctity of the legalities involved was too overbearing, and thus, true to the ways of the conduct of political affairs, a compromise was effected and democracy was saved.

The President of the United States and his cohorts maintained that the authority of the Supreme Court was an interference in the path of 'progressive legislation,' hence a hindrance to democracy. The opposition to the President maintained that the Supreme Court was one of those ingenious counter-checks or balances devised by those super-men of America, who drafted the constitution, for the sole purpose of preventing the chief executive of the republic from raping the sacred concept of democracy by the installation of a presidential dictatorship.

In Canada the same pattern of comedy is involved in the antics of Premier Aberhart and his abortive attempts to introduce 'economic democracy' to the land of the golden sunset.

The legislation of the social credit government was delivered unto the people with the trumpet cry that a new and greater democracy had been brought forth to bring to the earthly masses the kingdom of heaven. The Supreme Court of Canada vetoed the legislation of the social credit government, and was supported in its stand by liberalism which cried democratism, and so all those who were not social credit gave thanks that democracy was saved. The Canadian Co-operative Commonwealth stood on the sidelines and set up the grand and glorious holler that neither the Supreme Court nor the Aberhart regime were democratic—that the C.C.F. alone was the virtuous propounder of that sacred concept. But the C.C.F. was so blind that it failed to see that it had reached its senility even whilst virtuous, that its lot of parentage was cast with the political line-up in the weaning of the mongoloid progeny for which the political evolution of the past was responsible. The liberals would have it that liberalism is symbolic of democracy; and the conservatives, going liberal, have searched in the bull-rushes to find a Moses for their brand of democracy—but the democracy being lost in the velocity of things contemporary, the conservatives are left with the bull. The communists are contemptuous of the liberals,

the conservatives, the social crediters, and the C.C.F., and they hail themselves as the propounders of the greatest democracy for the greatest good of the greatest number.

But the participants of the listed parade in turning to Technocracy are dumbfounded, for in Technocracy they find no deafening holler that says, 'we have knowledge of the great democracy, we have found the true democracy.' Thus there is a unified protestation, from communist to conservative, from liberal to social credit, that Technocracy has made no cry for democracy, and they say that 'here appeareth the traitor in our midst, and makes no companion to us in our hypocrisy.'

Because Technocracy makes no pretensions to political democracy it is immediately labelled 'dictatorship'—and to give the technological touch of North America, the intellectual liberals of this Continent have seized upon the quaint phrase of 'dictatorship of the engineer.' The phrase has the quality that is loved by the opulent press of the Continent, for every newspaper can display jubilantly, cartoons of ruthless automatons, dictatorial engineers leering villainously from their control panels, watching the peoples perish beneath the wheels of a social Frankenstein.

The theory of the critics who maintain that Technocracy proposes dictatorship, is that the prevention of dictatorship can be realized only through a statement of legalities in the form of a constitution. The theory demonstrates only too well that the aforementioned critics are guided in their analysis by the concepts of European political philosophy.

Although the definition of 'dictatorship' is vague, the scholars of political affairs undoubtedly are referring to such forms of dictatorship as are at present in force in the fascist nations of Europe. The installation of fascist dictatorship as a mode of control on this Continent is impossible because of the physical set-up of North America. There must needs arise on this Continent a new technic of social administration, a governance that is endemic to this Continent, and capable of maintaining the efficient operation of a high-energy social system.

The Social Theories of Yesterday

The political philosophies of democracy, fascism, communism, monarchy, plutocracy, and artistocracy are endemic to civilizations of scarcity conditions and low-energy operation. The basic motif of political governance is to maintain the values of the existing economy and stability of the *status quo*. The prime procedure of political governance is the maintenance of the armed forces of defence and offence, and the maintenance of a semblance of internal order.

There naturally accumulated through the course of the ages, philosophies of political administration and social control, these

philosophies applying strictly to conditions of scarcity, and low-energy social operation. The political philosophies of Plato, Aristotle, down through More, Hobbes, Rousseau, Diderot, Bolingbroke, Macchiavelli to Marx, and to the contemporary political philosophies of Mussolini, D'Annunzio, Pareto, and Hitler—in spite of their superficial differences—are all alike in that they apply of necessity to social entities of low extraneous energy consumption. These various political philosophies—in spite of their pretentious antitheses—are all alike in that they are basically statements of legalities. They are credoes of individual concepts which the authors of these various theories believe to be the most 'moral and good' for the masses, and which, if agreed to by the population, would lead to some vague salvation of humanity.

This basis of all political philosophy—the statement of legalities—involves the abidance to certain rules which delegate prerogatives of action to the population at large, and power to the various instruments of the political administration.

The political philosophy introduced into America was that of a democracy, based on the theory of governance in England and influenced much by the political theories of certain French philosophers, primarily Montesquieu. The Constitution of the United States is an outstanding example of a statement of legalities and moralistic concepts, delegating certain prerogatives and powers to the various bodies of the federal and state administrations, and to the population at large. The theory was that the statement of legalities was an infallible guarantee to the prevention of dictatorship by an individual or by an oligarchy of individuals. And it was the argumentation over the legalities of the constitution that led to the futile clash between the President and the supporters of the Supreme Court. Both sides made claim to the championship of democracy, and the political stalwarts of both sides interpreted the statement of legalities in such a way as to prove that the other side was the proponent of dictatorship.

The British North America Act (which applies to Canada) is, in essence, the very same as the Constitution of the United States.

Technocracy takes its stand that neither democracy nor fascism, nor any other theory of governance that has arisen in Europe or Asia is feasible as a technic of control in North America. Dictatorship of the proletariat, or of the vested interests, is subversive to the technological progression of this Continent, and any attempt to install such modes of control would result inevitably in the chaotic disintegration of this Continental social system.

Technocracy—Science in the Social Field

The accelerating advance of technology on this Continent is forcing the installation of a new technic of control, and since technology is the pervading factor in North America, that social control

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must needs be a technological administration. The governance of the next most probable society on this Continent cannot be installed in conformity to the preconceived philosophies or theories of intellectual constitutionalities. The governance of the North America of tomorrow will be dictated by the physical factors that exist.

The difference between a high-energy civilization and a low-energy civilization is analogous to the difference between a mechanism with a low rate of energy conversion and one of high-energy conversion. There is a difference of scalar quantity. The practicability of individual or collective opinion in arriving at a decision is in inverse ratio to the increase of the scalar quantity.

To demonstrate with an example frequently used by Technocracy, if we wish to stop the flow of a small trickle of water down a hillside, the means of arriving at a decision are unlimited. A thousand decisions are equivalent in mechanical practicability; for a brick, a stone, or a clod would serve as well as a block of concrete. Further, any error in the decision made could do little harm for the rate of flow of the water would be of a low order.

If we retain the same physical components and study the flow of water in the penstock of a large hydro-electrical project, we see a different situation. There has been an increase in the scalar quantity of our system, and the means of arriving at a decision have narrowed down. There can be no decision arrivation through democratic consensus of opinion, nor through dictatorial individual opinion. The physical factors of the system dictate the decision, and there can be only one decision. An incorrect decision would do irreparable harm, most probably resulting in the physiological disintegration of the person or persons making that incorrect decision.

The decision in the operation of a high-energy civilization, a Technocracy, will be arrived at through research into the physical factors of the situation under consideration. The execution of any decision would be the responsibility of the functional sequence to which the operation applied, and thus the decision would be carried out by those competent to do so.

The Technate of North America will operate on a thermodynamically balanced load, that balanced load operation being maintained, primarily, through the mechanism of the energy certificate. No matter how dictatorial a person, or group of persons felt, they could have no effect upon the physical operation of a Technate, for their conduct in conformity to the physical operation of the Technate would be automatically necessitated regardless of their individual personalities. Any attempt to make a decision contrary to the smooth operation of the mechanism would be an abortive attempt, for technology's justice is smooth and swift. No man who

has fallen from a thousand-foot tower has ever bribed the Laws of Gravity.

Any statement of legalities would be futile in attempting to specify the operations of a high-energy civilization. The statement of legalities is a treaty, and treaties can be broken.

The specifications of the next most probable state of society on this Continent are not a statement of legalities. The next most probable state of society on this Continent, the Technate of North America, is arrived at through the study of, and research into, the technological and biological trends of this Continental Area. Those trends have specified that all imported political concepts, whether they be democracy, fascism, or communism—are impossible as technics of control of a high-energy civilization. Technocracy states that these alien concepts are cluttering the road to the New America. The citizens of North America will have to clear that road if they are to make the transition to the New America.

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The Monthly Review of Business Conditions in Canada for October, 1938, reports that American investments in Canada now amount to \$3,360,000,000—more than one-third of the total U.S. investments abroad. For Europe, the total was only \$2,372,000,000, and for South America, \$2,562,000,000. What hits the United States is sure going to hit Canada.

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Franklin D. Roosevelt: 'You may well ask if the need for community action is as great as before, now that your government has provided a national program of social security. I would answer that the need is just as great as before.' (As reported by Time, Oct. 24, 1938, in opening the drive of the 1938 Mobilization for Human Needs—National Community Chest Drive.)

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In the same issue of the Journal appeared the latest report on employment in Canada. Reporting firms gave a total employment of 1,100,263 for November 1, 1938, a decrease of 20,000 from October of the same year, and 84,000 less than at November 1, 1937.

Business activity operates for only one purpose on this Continent of North America under a Price System—profit.

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'Two per cent on Savings' is the slogan on the posters of a local trust company appearing on the street cars of Edmonton. We recall back about five years ago, this same company was soliciting deposits by offering 4 per cent interest.

Only the Wind

By Robert Lyall, 11353-1

THE SENSATIONALIZED EVENTS of the 1938 press headlines are gone with the wind, and in pondering over the events that were considered of the greatest news 'value' during the past year, a person could hardly be blamed for veering to the conclusion of George Bernard Shaw, that this planet is 'the lunatic asylum of the universe.'

The news copy most profusely capitalized during 1938 was that of war. Would not an independent observer from Mars have been amazed at the activities of the homo sapiens of this Earth—for he would have seen them feverishly manufacturing materials with which to blow other human beings, and even themselves, to bits—and at the same time he would have heard them protest to each other that they hated war, that war was terrible, cruel, and hideous. He would have heard them protest against 'fiendish atrocities' in their motion-pictures and in their churches—and he would have seen them shipping the materials of war to warring nations.

In January, 1938, he would have seen the people dismayed by the forecast of a record world wheat crop of 4,020 million bushels. He would have seen Canada with a butter surplus of more than 15 million pounds, and the United States with a surplus of over 130 million pounds. He would have seen surpluses of wheat, cotton, ready-made suits, oranges, etc., and he would have seen one-third of the population of Canada and the United States 'ill-housed, ill-clothed, ill-fed.' He would have seen a New York debutante step out in a party costing \$50,000, while nine-tenths of the nation's families were living on less than \$2,500 a year.

This man from Mars would have seen the American Medical Association—the most powerful trade union in the United States, with 110,000 members out of 148,000 practising doctors—putting up the stiffest battle of its career to maintain the abundance of disease and poor health in order to maintain doctorial services scarce and high in price.

He would have seen a young man who flew a plane from New York to Dublin become the lion of the year, a head-line hero of the nation, while the man who formulated the 'Theory of Energy Determinants' and who introduced science into the social field received but grudging press notice in addressing capacity audiences all over North America.

The great headlines of 1938 are gone with the wind, and the events they so ballyhooed were only the wind.

Trends

By Research Division, 11353-1

THE NEW YORK TIMES of November 9, in an obscure news item, tells of a long-awaited and important discovery which will spell the doom of the Canadian pulp and paper industry. Their report is as follows:

'The Texas Forest News, bulletin of the Texas News Service, reports the discovery of a new method of reclaiming paper.

'This method removes ink from newsprint, which is then converted into pulp and back into newsprint.

'The experiments have been conducted by the Forest Products Laboratory of Texas. Benzonite, a fine clay found in Wyoming, was used and it was found that the clay particles are so small that they gather up the ink and then pass through the washing screen.

'One ton of pulp can be removed from 2,500 lbs. of newspapers. It is estimated that in Chicago alone the saving would be equivalent to about 300 cords of wood daily, which represents the cut on about 4,000 acres of 100-year-old spruce forest.'

Paper production has often been called Canada's second largest single industry. In 1937, there was produced 4,345,361 tons of paper from Canadian paper-mills, 3,673,886 tons being newsprint. This physical production of paper was an all-time high; but it was achieved by a decline in employment. The employment peak was reached in 1929, but declined 6.1 per cent by 1937, while physical production of pulpwood increased 35.9 per cent and paper 27.9 per cent. Of the 3,450,000 tons of newsprint exported in 1937, 2,899,000 tons went to the United States.

Technological progress is not only decreeing declining man-hours in the Canadian pulp and paper industry, but is threatening the permanent displacement of the 33,000 workers in this industry through paper reclamation. Technology marches on!

Combines Displacing the Harvest-hand

Bringing about declining man-hours in the harvest fields, and sending harvest-hands onto the city relief lines, the increasing use of combines in western Canada is becoming more and more noticeable.

In its issue of July 30, the Financial Post, through an article, 'Western Canada Reorganizes for Profit,' emphasized the importance of the combine in bringing about profitable wheat-growing in a time of low wheat prices. This article was even adorned with an

illustration of a combine, carrying the following explanation: 'The combination tractor and combine, that is working a revolution in western farming. Three men operating a medium size outfit, plus a grain wagon, can completely harvest 30 acres of wheat in a day, a job that required 11 men and much more machinery a few years ago.'

Further details are found in the article. We learn that today over 10,000 combines are operating in western Canada, each eliminating the need of separate threshing crews and high-paid stookers. Over 80,000 harvesting jobs have gone by the board.

From 1931 to 1936, known as depression years for the wheat farmer, combines in operation on the prairies increased from 8,897 to 9,820, putting 7,200 harvest hands in this period out of work. 1937 turned out to be a poor year for combine sales, only 275 being sold. 1938, however, indicates a bumper year in farm machinery sales—thanks to a beneficent government buying Canada's 370 million bushel harvest at 80c a bushel.

Effects of increasing mechanization of wheat harvesting are already noticeable. Gone are the harvest excursions from eastern Canada, which once brought 20,000 men out to the harvest fields. This year, only half the persons on city relief roles in Alberta obtained harvest work and their average earnings were only \$35 apiece. Towns and cities vied with each other in placing notices in newspapers stating 'No harvest help wanted here.'

The decreasing cost of producing combines means more extensive use in the future. This year, a new low price was reached when Massey-Harris brought out a six-foot combine to sell for \$775. And south of the Price System interference border, the Allis-Chalmers forty-inch 'baby' combine sells for \$295. If and when such a combine is introduced onto the Canadian prairies, it will be 'good-night' for the harvest-hand.

Unemployment and Relief—The Rising Tide

CANADA—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its monthly report on the employment situation in Canada estimated that wage-earners in industries other than agriculture totalled on Sept. 1, 1938, 2,748,000 as compared with 2,812,000 at the same date in 1937. Its estimates of wage-earners unemployed were 346,000 on Sept. 1, 1938, as compared with 225,000 on Sept. 1, 1937—an increase of 121,000.

These estimates on unemployment include only those who have previously held jobs and not those who never held positions or are just out of school and looking for jobs. No one today knows the exact number of persons in these latter classes—the unemployed youth of Canada. Estimates of the number of persons unemployed between the ages of 16 and 25 in Canada run from 155,000 (given

as the number for 1936 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its monograph 'Dependency of Youth'), to 240,000 given by Richard S. Hosking, general secretary of the national council of the Y.M.C.A., for July, 1938, and 400,000 for today, as announced by the Research Bureau of the Canadian Youth Congress, as including those between 15 and 30.

It can be definitely stated that today in Canada over 400,000 persons are looking for work—in the land of 'boundless opportunities.'

UNITED STATES—Commissioner of Labor Statistics Isador S. Lubin, was reported by the New York Times of Nov. 22, as stating before the Conference of the American Retail Association meeting in Washington that if employment had continued at the rate which marked the peak of 1929, there would have still been about 5,000,000 unemployed. He estimated that today employment, outside of agricultural and relief workers, was about 32,700,000, compared with 37 million in 1929 and 35 million at the peak of production in 1937.

The Alexander Hamilton Institute reported in September that at the height of the Roosevelt 'prosperity' in Sept., 1937, there were still 8,800,000 unemployed. The recession boosted this up to 13,800,000 for June, 1938.

Do you remember that Howard Scott once predicted that there would be at least 5 million unemployed if 1929 prosperity came again? Technocrats are always conservative in their estimates.

Debt Creation—the Prerogative of Government

From the Financial Post of Nov. 5, comes the record of bond financing in Canada for the first ten months of 1938, as compared with the same period of 1937.

BONDS	1938	1937
Dominion Government	\$238,491,000	\$234,000,000
Dominion Treasury Bills	520,000,000	485,000,000
Provincial	102,000,000	96,000,000
Municipals	22,200,000	54,000,000
Corporations	56,100,000	128,300,000
Total (including miscellaneous items)	\$882,700,000	\$859,800,000

In 1938, 57 per cent of the money was borrowed for refunding and 43 per cent for new money, as compared to 86 per cent borrowed for refunding and only 14 per cent for new money in 1937. The drop of 66 per cent in private bond financing points to but one thing—that today, debt creation, sorely needed to keep business and industry moving, has now become the prerogative of governments.

Debt Rises—Interest Rate Declines

CANADA—The October Monthly Bulletin of the Bank of Canada contains some interesting statistics on the rise of the national debt of the Dominion of Canada, accompanied by a declining interest rate.

At March 31, 1926, the total direct and guaranteed funded debt of the Dominion of Canada was 3,065 million dollars. This remained stationary until 1930, on the same date of that year being 3,088 million dollars. Came the crash, and increased demands and diminishing revenues brought their results. By March 31, 1939, Canada's national debt will have reached at least 4,250 million dollars—a nice, new record high.

With the rise in debt, interest rates have declined. The average coupon rate was 4.95 per cent for 1926 and 4.89 per cent for 1930. Since then it has fallen rapidly, dropping to 3.93 per cent in 1937 and 3.75 per cent in 1938. The more debt created, the less it costs.

QUEBEC—The Province of Quebec sold in November 30 million dollars of bonds bearing interest rates of 2, 2½ and 3 per cent. Twenty millions of 3 per cent, maturing in 1947, were in great demand. The chartered banks booked themselves for half this issue, while another quarter descended into the vaults of the Sun Life Assurance Co.

Of interest in connection with this bond sale is the tremendous increase in the debt of the Province of Quebec since 1929. On March 31, 1929, total funded debt, treasury bills outstanding and bank loans were \$68,447,000 inclusive. By the same date in 1937, it had increased threefold to reach \$193,734,000. The 1937-38 fiscal year saw it shot up by 47 million dollars to reach more than 240 million dollars. The new bond issue, after certain refunding, will place the debt at \$264,076,000.

That Quebec, once the pillar of financial conservatism in government spending, has run amuck, must indeed be disheartening to preachers of 'government economy.' However, the prodigal son has not yet been penalized, for Quebec bonds are selling freely at low interest rates. The banks and insurance companies, bulging with idle money, have got to put it somewhere, you know.

Life Insurance—Heading for the Rocks

Major Robert Hull, general counsel of the National Association of Life Underwriters, in speaking before the annual convention of Life Advertisers in Atlantic City recently, has apparently given the insurance boys a thing or two to think about, while uttering dark omens of things to come. He was reported by the New York Times (Nov. 16) as follows:

'In a talk late yesterday, Major Robert Hull . . . warned that the public is asking whether too much of its national income is going into life insurance.

' "The mind of the buying public has become confused," he said. "It has become popular to sneer at corporate greed and the inherent weakness of big business. The great body of our policy holders and prospects are entitled to a new kind of information about business.

' "Insured lives increased from 25,000,000 in 1916 to 64,000,000 in 1938. In the same twenty years, the assets grew from 5,041 million dollars to 26,350 million dollars; insurance in force from 27 billion dollars to 110 billion dollars, and the amount of new business written in a single year from less than 3 billion to 15 billion.

' "Now we find ourselves with practically every other person in the United States a policy holder. All of them pay more than 3 billion dollars a year in premiums. Some are concerned about continuing, many feel the need of retrenchment."

Perhaps Major Hull sees the hand-writing on the wall, that life insurance is reaching the limit of expansion. That a similar situation is occurring in Canada can be seen from Canadian statistics covering a similar period, as taken from the Abstract of Insurance Companies for 1937.

In 1918, total life insurance in force in Canada was 1,394 million dollars; in 1937, 7,349 millions. The annual amount of life insurance affected rose in this same period from 220 million dollars to 730 millions. In 1937, the suckers shelled out 272 million dollars on insurance premiums on 6,484,884 policies.

The tremendous amount of money being poured in as premiums cannot be profitably invested. From the article, 'Debt Creation' above, it can be seen that private bond financing was less than 10 per cent of the total financing for the first 10 months of 1938. The only source left is investment in government bonds. How profitable this field is was shown by the figures on the declining interest rate of the Dominion government debt. Insurance companies, forced to invest their funds somehow, are buying more and more Dominion and provincial bonds. Moving the reply to the speech from the throne in the opening of the recent session of the British Columbia legislature, Mr. W. T. Straith, M.L.A. for Victoria, stated that life insurance companies had increased their holdings of British Columbia bonds by 1,500 per cent (15 times) in the past year, and he claimed that this was due to the province's enhanced credit. There is only one thing that we can say to the gentlemen of the legislature, and that is this—ignorance is bliss, and for M.L.A.'s it would be folly to be wise.

Dividends! Dividends!

Dividends of Canadian corporations are holding their own for 1938. In spite of a 10 per cent decrease in Canadian business activity during the past year, the total dividends declared for 1938 amounted to \$322,456,000, as compared with \$323,727,215 in 1937. Payments for the month of December amounted to \$90,600,000, only \$600,000 below the all-time high of monthly dividend payments made in December, 1937.

A sadder story comes from the United States. According to the New York Times, the amount of dividends declared by corporations was the smallest since 1935, and 29 per cent below 1937. Total payments were \$3,241,581,000 as compared with \$4,550,460,000 in 1937. Among the large firms reducing dividend payments were General Motors, Chrysler, and Du Pont. U. S. Steel, that financial giant, paid nothing on its common stock in 1938, as compared with \$1 a share in 1937.

Unemployment in Canada Reaches 1935 Levels

Just as we go to press the following figures were released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in their monthly report on the employment situation in Canada for December:

11,173 firms reporting to the Bureau stated that on Dec. 1, they were employing 1,096,434 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 1,159,727 on the payrolls of 10,459 firms on Dec. 1, 1937. This is a decrease of 63,293 persons.

The Bureau also gave estimates of total numbers of wage-earners unemployed for the month of October for every year since 1928. For 1938, the number of wage-earners unemployed (except in agriculture) was 378,000; an increase of 136,000 over October, 1937, over the figure for October, 1936, and only 10,000 below the figure for October, 1935.

The figures showing this rise in unemployment are given below:

Date	Total Number of Wage Earners	Number Employed	Number Unemployed
October, 1935	2,606,000	2,218,000	388,000
October, 1936	2,640,000	2,284,000	356,000
October, 1937	2,819,000	2,577,000	242,000
October, 1938	2,737,000	2,359,000	378,000

These figures did not appear in the public press, that is, in so far as the Edmonton newspapers are concerned. The rise of 136,000 in wage-earners unemployed during the last twelve months ending October, means that we shall see, this winter, a sharp increase of the number of persons on the relief rolls—despite the optimistic statements of Messrs. King and Rogers.

The Rape of North America

By Donald Bruce, 11353-1

BEFORE the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock, North America was a land luxurious with forests and prairie grass, a country of vast mineral wealth. Three hundred years of the white man's occupation have left this Continent a sorry mess. The pioneering American system of rugged individualism, free enterprise, and political democracy has wantonly wasted the efforts of millions and recklessly destroyed the incomparable natural resources of the richest physical entity on this planet.

Before the European 'invasion,' the waving grass of the prairies covered one-sixth of all America, and buffalo roamed the plains in herds ten thousand strong. The buffalo and the grass thrived together.

Then came 'civilization.' Cattle and sheep were too numerous for the grass; they trampled it and cropped it close. Forests were cut down. The soil all over the Great Plains was ripped up with plows. Huge areas were burned.

The grass went and erosion began. More than 165 million acres now are utterly devastated or seriously depleted. A vast desert is being created in the heart of this Continent—from the Panhandle of Texas up into the prairies of Saskatchewan and Alberta great clouds of dust are blowing.

When the white man came, there were 800 million acres of virgin forest in the United States; today there are less than 138 million. In 1630, the U.S. reserves of timber were 7,000 billion board feet; by 1930 the total had shrunk to 1,600 billion. It is estimated that fires have destroyed 60 per cent of Canada's timber, 13 per cent has been used, and only 27 per cent is left.

It takes only a hundred years or so to grow a forest, but it takes countless centuries to form deposits of coal and oil. In its haste to extract coal from the ground, private enterprise has mined the richest veins, which were easiest to get, and left the smaller veins to cave in. To produce 7,500 million tons, 9,000 million tons are wasted. According to the National Resources Committee, we have enough coal to last 4,000 years, at the present rate of depletion.

In its anxiety to get at oil, private enterprise—driven by competitive practices—has planted as many derricks as possible in each field, thereby wasting gas and gas pressure in non-unit operation and allowing much lower recovery of oil. It is estimated that in producing one barrel, four barrels have been wasted. Over half

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our underground supply has gone forever. According to a study by L. C. Snider and B. T. Brooks in 1935, America will face an oil shortage between 1940 and 1943.

As much natural gas has been wasted as produced. A million cubic feet is daily blown into the air—enough to supply Great Britain twice over, forty times as much as all the Scandinavian countries use together, and almost enough to supply every U.S. householder now consuming either natural or manufactured gas.

Copper, lead, and zinc will be exhausted in a generation at the present rate of production. Everywhere mines and workings are abandoned—everywhere there is a mad waste in refining and utilization.

This would be indictment enough of the present system, but it is not all. The sabotage, waste, and destruction has not ended with the initial production of our natural resources. The same driving forces have led to duplication of effort, inefficiency, and mismanagement in every other line of human endeavor.

For instance, take what happens to the products from the mines. Many of them are made into industrial equipment, which only in the central power stations in heavy industrial districts operates as much as 40 per cent of the time—more often at 30 per cent. Even the busiest telephone lines have a load factor of only 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. All other equipment operates much less, ranging from factories with their 8 or 10-hour day, a limited number of days a week, to agricultural implements, which are in use only a few weeks a year.

Think of the tremendous waste of mineral and energy resources involved there. (One piece of equipment at a load factor of 90 per cent can do as much work and produce as many goods as three pieces of the same equipment at a load factor of 30 per cent.)

But this is not all, either. The products of the numerous, low-load plants are made to wear out instead of to last. For example, the same amount of steel that is today in a 3 or 4-shave razor blade could be used to make a blade more likely to last 3 or 4 years. And there is hardly a commodity, from automobiles to textiles and shoes, which could not be made to last at least 5 to 10 times the present life of these things. New inventions, new methods, are deliberately withheld, as corporate enterprise is not interested primarily in supplying human needs, but in making money. And exactly the same causes lead to an exactly opposite policy. Corporate enterprise will promote research work to discover new ways for using its products. (A business interest has had a research chemist trying to find a way to use our limited and useful mineral, fluorspar, in concrete.)

Perhaps you don't believe that human needs are of little or no consideration under a Price System. Take what happens to goods

after they are made as a demonstration of what we mean. Some are sold to our citizens here—if they have the price. Some are exchanged abroad for the world's most useless industrial metal, gold. If we have a great surplus or abundance of any commodity, it will most likely be destroyed or put where human beings can't get it. In California in 1931, 431,000 tons of grapes were left unpicked on the vines and 600,000 peach trees were uprooted. During the past five years the U.S. government has bought up over 90 million pounds of butter, and is now committed to buy 40 million more. Special warehouses are being constructed for storage of surpluses of over 54 commodities, including the largest cotton carry-over in history (13,652,000 bales), 12,059,000 pounds of fish, and 1,250,000 men's ready-made suits. These things will be rotting while men are rotting from a lack of them. Everything is sacrificed in the attempt to keep up prices and thus maintain the Price System.

Because in our present system the primary object of any individual or business has not been to give service or distribute goods, but only to sell the goods at a profit, many articles are put on the market that are definitely harmful to human beings. (Read such a book as '100,000,000 Guinea Pigs' for further information.)

The competitive practices of this Price System have led to a ridiculous duplication of products. In 1930 in a typical city, Milwaukee, 87 varieties of cereal, 55 brands of catsup, and 110 makes of washing-machines were offered for sale.

In distribution, waste and inefficiency are perhaps even more apparent and more appalling than in production. In Canada and the United States, the greater part of all employees are engaged in some kind of financial accounting or some other socially unnecessary activities. There was one retail store for every 70 members of the population, and one clerk for every 15.5 members of the population, in all the cities over 30,000 in the U.S. in 1930. There were more than 6 million people engaged exclusively in trade, and over 4 million bookkeepers, accountants, and the like.

This can be brought closer home when you consider your own particular city or town. Think of the stores, restaurants, and filling stations right next door, or just across the street from each other. Think of the different milk wagons and bread wagons you have seen going down the same street. What needless duplication and waste! In the famous Rochester Milk Survey of 1912, it was found that the milk wagons in use travelled a combined total of 447 miles a day, where a unified delivery system would have required only 39.1 miles. In one section, 273 homes were supplied by 27 distributors travelling 25 miles, whereas one dealer could render the same service travelling not more than 2.6 miles.

This is but a bare outline of a few outstanding examples of waste. Each of these could be elaborated into an article as long

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as this, and there are many other forms of waste not touched here at all—crime, venereal disease, prostitution, the style racket, advertising, etc. The Price System has made a hell of a wreck of this Continent.

So what are you going to do about it? Every time you vote you are merely agreeing to the perpetuation of the same inefficiency, mismanagement, and incompetency. Every time you protect the *status quo* you are fighting for a lower standard of living for yourselves and your families. Is that sense? After having these facts pointed out to you, anyone of you who keeps on wanting a continuation of the same old things is either a moron, a crook, or a fool. Anyone who will not do something about the problem, after being told what it is, hasn't got the guts of a flea.

You cannot have economic security or a higher standard of living; you cannot eliminate the wanton destruction of our natural resources, and waste and duplication of human effort by voting in any political party on this Continent. The only way you can have economic security, a higher standard of living, and elimination of waste is by establishing the technological control blue-printed by Technocracy Inc.

Such a control will find no place for political or financial institutions. It will operate North America as a functional unit, on a balanced-load factor, with no over-production or under-consumption. All equipment and processes will operate 24 hours a day, 365 days a year (or as near to that as possible), and each product will be made to give a maximum service per unit of energy cost. Under such a system, human beings on this Continent will enter a new era in the life of man.

The Financial Post for May 7, 1938, set itself the task of analyzing the average day of the Dominion member of parliament. They discovered that his time was spent as follows:

Visiting departments—45 minutes.

Listening to speeches—5 hours.

Talking—10 minutes.

Writing and reading letters—2 hours.

Committees, caucuses—one hour.

Receiving visitors—30 minutes.

Dealing with job seekers—15 minutes.

The question that any thinking person can ask is this: What time does he really devote to finding the facts concerning the problems facing the Continent of North America and Canada? In the meantime we pay 245 members of the House of Commons and 96 senators \$4,000 a year for the privilege of wasting their time in the above manner.

An Illusion

By O. A. Bernard, 11353-1

OUR OLD FRIEND Roger Babson is on the prediction path again, this time about Canadian business for 1939. In an article which came out on the last day of 1938, he predicted a rise of business activity of 15 per cent over 1938 for 1939.

All of which sounds very nice, until we find a few flaws in his predictions. To begin with, business activity for 1938 was down 9.2 per cent from 1937, according to Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures. And 1937 was down 2.2 per cent from 1929. So that in 1939, business will not likely be more than 4 per cent above the 1929 high point. A poor result of ten years of liberal and conservative effort and the spending of billions to bring back prosperity. Hallelujah!

Babson also predicts increases for specific industries. While we have not the space to analyze fully his figures, it suffices to say that for 1939, by the Babson method, his major industries mentioned—steel, automobiles, livestock slaughtering, textiles, newsprint—would only get back to 1937 production. Building construction would top 1937, but would be at least 50 per cent less than 1929. One group of industries would however set new records, that group concerned with robbing this country of its natural resources—mining and lumber exports.

So let's ship out our gold to be reburied in the vaults of Fort Knox and Denver, and our nickel, copper, and lead to aid the war-mongers off this Continent who may finally precipitate us into catastrophe—to the glory of a bigger and better prosperity.

In 1937, business activity was but 2.2 per cent below the high record of 1929. Unemployment, averaging 107,000 for 1929, had risen to 347,000 in 1937. And with 1939 business activity being 4 per cent above the high peak of 1929, the faces of at least 350,000 unemployed can smile sardonically at our 'bigger and better prosperity.'

For technology has decreed that the unemployed we shall have always with us.

•

Angus & Co., members of the Toronto Stock Exchange, reported in the Edmonton Journal of Nov. 26, that dividends declared by Canadian Corporations for the eleven months ending November, 1938, totalled \$220,486,000, an all-time high, and some seven million dollars higher than the amount declared for the same period of 1937.

A Question Answered

How are the Technocrats going to take over or get into power?

It is not a matter of 'getting power' or 'taking over.' It is the matter of making a transition from a set of obsolete and outworn social and political institutions to a new society, the control technique of which will be in conformity with the new physical environment on this Continent.

The job ahead then is not the planning of a coup d'etat of technical men in key places, or any sort of insurrection or revolution. Any action that leads to the disruption of industries, such as production and transportation, water and power, will be disastrous for a majority of the population of North America, particularly in the larger cities, the more highly mechanized areas. Instead, the job ahead is one of educating the biologically intelligent and functionally capable persons on this Continent to an understanding of the imperatives being compelled by technology, and organizing them into a disciplined Technological Army, so that they may keep our equipment operating and lead the people of this area into the society that has been projected by science as the next most probable for North America.

Technocracy Inc. stresses the national referendum as one of the most sensible means of bringing about a Technate. If and when 66⅔ per cent of the people of Canada and the United States express their desire for the abolition of the Price System and its concomitant, political administration, and the establishment of the Technate, voting for the first time in history will have a real social significance—human beings will be doing something for themselves with their ballot. This, of course, will not be the same as voting a political party into office, and it will be the last political action.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized, however, that the establishment of a Technate is a physical job. Without a disciplined, widespread organization of capable people, even though 100 per cent of the people voted in favor of a Technate, those referendums would merely be expressions of national futility.

•

Technological labor-saving devices are striking in the strangest places these days. Latest to face declining man-hours are the Navajo Indians of New Mexico. For centuries they have made adobe brick by trampling on the clay mixture with bare feet. And now comes along a bright student of the New Mexico State college and invents an adobe brick mixing machine.—From New York Times, Dec. 3.

The Dial

IN KEEPING with the growth of Technocracy Inc. everywhere on the North American Continent, Section 1, Regional Division 11353, has had to move into larger, more convenient Headquarters in the Dominion block, opposite the Macdonald hotel. The present location, containing 4,000 square feet of floor space, is spacious enough to accommodate all our activities, including public meetings. An attractive neon Monad sign on the street is making the public more Technocracy-conscious than ever.

As a result of the Chief's visit, every Function is humming these days. The number of persons who joined up at the Empire Theatre, and who have been coming in since, is without precedent in the expansion of Technocracy in Edmonton. There is every indication that Technocracy Inc. is beginning to roll up the 'first mass movement in history.'

The Division of Education is functioning on a high load factor as usual. Study classes are being held six times a week in order to take care of all the newcomers to the Technological Army of the New America.

New Membership, too, is on its toes trying to catch up with all the contacts made at the Scott meeting through 'expression of interest' cards turned in.

The Division of Research has really been going places in the last few months. Every week new charts and information on business and industrial conditions are posted on the Section bulletin board. One of the latest activities has been the plotting of graphs from Canadian statistics on production of pig iron, automobiles, coal, etc., paralleling those made by Technocracy Inc. from U. S. data.

The Public Speaking Committee is on the move this winter. Meetings are being held every Thursday at 8:30 p.m. in S.H.Q. Besides, lectures have been delivered recently to various clubs and youth organizations, and to out-of-town points.

At our membership meeting in S.H.Q., Howard Scott, in speaking of the growth of Technocracy Inc., told us: 'You have done this thing without outside help—without "slush funds" or "angels"—just by the support and integrity of human beings in their community. You can be proud of your achievement.' Technocrats of 11353-1 can be proud of the way human beings in smaller communities, like Chipman, Vermilion, and Lloydminster have gone to town. Chipman and Vermilion were well represented at the Empire Theatre meeting, with thirty persons from the former place and seven from the latter.

(Continued from Page 2)

racy has developed its own Continental staff of writers, men and women who have studied and practised, have developed a new style of social interpretation, and must needs be heeded more in the near future.

The Northern Technocrat will emphasize Canadian figures. Many people on this side of the border have been complaining that the statistics used by Technocracy Inc. apply for the most part to the United States. Through the cooperation of the Research Committee of 11353-1, which has been making a thorough investigation into every aspect of the Canadian economic progression, this magazine will therefore present facts and figures to show that our Price System trends follow very closely those of the United States. The Technocrats to the south of the interference line will then have additional ammunition to blast at their audiences, and specifically those who ask, 'What of Canada?'

Before long we expect to print an article that will be of great interest to all Technocrats and the general public as well. The Los Angeles Technocrat recently published material on the predictions of Technocracy Inc. and their fulfillment. The Northern Technocrat will present the same factors of the trends taking place from Canadian statistics, to show that those predictions have been fulfilled in Canada as well as the United States.

OFFICIAL LITERATURE

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Introduction to Technocracy - 25 cents
America Must Show the Way 10 cents
The Mystery of Money 10 cents
Science vs. Chaos 10 cents
The Energy Certificate 10 cents
Technocracy in Plain Terms ... 5 cents

Periodicals

Technocracy, 155 East 44th St., N.Y.;
15 cents, \$1.50 for 12 issues, \$1.00
for 8 issues.

The Northern Technocrat, 10054 100th
St., Edmonton, Alberta; 10 cents,
\$1.00 for 12 issues.

Technocracy Digest, 307 W. Pender St.,
Vancouver, B.C.; 10 cents, \$1.00 for
12 issues.

Eighty-one Forty-one, 438 The Old
Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio; 10 cents,
\$1.00 for 12 issues.

The Technocrat, 154 W. 12th St., Los
Angeles, California; 10 cents, \$1.00
for 12 issues.

The Section Post, P.O. Box 1003, Port-
land, Oregon; 10 cents, \$1.00 for 12
issues.

The Foothills Technocrat, 305 I.O.O.F.
Bldg., Calgary, Alberta; 10 cents,
\$1.00 for 12 issues.

The Southwest Corner, 964 Fifth Ave.,
San Diego, California; 5 cents, 50
cents for 12 issues.

Technocratic America, Technocracy
Inc., R. R. 2, Box 524, Fontana, Cali-
fornia; 5 cents, 50 cents for 12
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The Prairie Technocrat, 342 Main St.,
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The Desert Salute, Box 123, Hinkley,
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Official Publication

12 Issues \$1.50

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Technology's Decree

TECHNOLOGY is the social mechanics of the Power Age. The aspirations of human society on the North American Continent must be but the projection of the technological pattern of this Continent. The wish-fulfillment of the masses, the sincerity of the reformer, the enterprise of the politician, the vision of our intellectuals, the pathology of our economists, are but gestures of futility, straws in the wind, in the face of the march of power.

The soldier and the seer, the politician and the priest, the business man and the banker have ruled human society in every age until now. Technology in its march of power is serving notice on all of these, chiseler and sucker alike, that their day is passing, that a new order is clamoring at the gates. As technology moves up more power the gates will go down and a new leadership of men and things will be given to the world. This leadership will spring from those of the trained personnel of this Continent who have the courage, capacity, and discipline to administer and direct the technological application of physical science to the conduct of human affairs on this Continental area.

—Howard Scott.



Northern TECHNOCRAT

No. 21

MARCH, 1939

10 Cents



CONQUERING THE NORTH WITH TECHNOLOGY

It is only through the use of the airplane that it has been possible
to open up the vast mineral wealth of our
great northern area.

A PUBLICATION OF REGIONAL DIVISION 11353
EDMONTON ALBERTA

WHEN WE look back at the history of the growth of Technocracy Inc., we are driven inescapably to the conclusion that, if it had not been for the intelligence, the integrity, and the courage of Howard Scott and other members of our organization, it might easily have become just as 'defunct' as many persons thought or said it had. After the burst of publicity in 1932 and 1933, it could have fallen apart for one of a dozen reasons. But it went on, because it had built upon facts and not opinions or emotions, and because certain human beings had the determination to see it through.

At one time it looked as if Technocracy really had been 'killed.' John H. Van Deventer, editor of the Iron Age, seemed to have refuted its contentions about technological displacement of men, and the Brookings Institute and the National Survey of Potential Product Capacity appeared to have disproved its claims concerning America's 'capacity to produce.' But now Van Deventer and all the rest are being forced to eat their words.

The growth of Technocracy Inc. has been phenomenal. There was no organization at all until March, 1933, when Technocracy was incorporated under the laws of New York State. Howard Scott never made a Continental lecture tour until the spring of 1934, and then he only came to Vancouver in Canada. When he

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The New York Public Library has requested a complete set of the Northern Technocrat from its first issue to the present. If any of our readers have on hand the March, 1938 issue (No. 15), and any of the mimeographed magazines, we request that they send those issues to the Publications Division of this Section so that we may forward them.

NOTICE: Sections and individual subscribers please remit either postal notes or money orders, not cheques.

The Impotence of Politics

EDITORIAL

At intervals there appear on the Canadian scene, outstanding men in public life who seem to come to the sudden realization that we are headed for trying times. There is the Honorable W. D. Herridge, who shocked his fellow politicians by speaking of the potential abundance we have and decrying the methods of enforcing scarcity. Mr. Herridge believes that by 'reforming' the economic structure, and by electing a 'better' type of politician, we can achieve the 'abundant life.'

Following close on the heels of Mr. Herridge, comes Mr. George McCullagh, publisher of a Toronto newspaper, crying for unity even as do the social crediters, the C.C.F.-ers, and the communists—a mystical political unity that is supposed to bring us economic salvation.

These men, for all their pretentious boldness, are still advocating the continuing existence of our present political and Price System controls. Their cry for abundance is thus shown to be a gesture of futility. Technocracy Inc. has repeatedly pointed out that an economy of abundance cannot be installed and maintained together with the maintenance of price and politics.

Technocracy Inc. cannot help being suspicious of the motives of our political redeemers, for always in the past the ambition and the desire of most of them has been the enhancement of their own social prestige and the advancement of their own economic well-being. And even if they are sincere they can do nothing.

The problems that we face in this country and on this Continent today are mainly the result of the impact of technology on our present obsolete social structure. Those problems can be met and solved only by a technological solution—not by a political solution. If Technocracy Inc. were to become a political party and attempt to solve our problems by political methods it would be just as futile, impotent, and incompetent as is every political party today. Until the citizens of North America realize that our problem here is physical, not 'spiritual,' until they understand that it can be solved not by politicians, business men, or bankers—but by scientists, technologists, and engineers—they will continue to flounder around perplexed, confused, and betrayed by their own ignorance.

Canada Is Not Immune

BY DIVISION OF RESEARCH, 11353-1

In the December, 1938, issue of *The Technocrat*, there appeared 13 predictions made by Technocracy Inc.—12 of which have been fulfilled. Of these 12, 7 apply to Canada and the Research Division of 11353-1 has found Canadian data to prove the fulfillment of these predictions. The predictions with their fulfillments are given below.

Prediction—1921:

'The increase in the total number of kilowatt-hours resulting in increased productive power and diminishing man-hours will compel an industrial and financial crisis by 1930.'

—Howard Scott in *Technical Alliance Reports*.

Fulfillment—October, 1929:

Stock markets in Toronto and Montreal closely follow the Wall Street crash. On May 10, 1930, the *Mail and Empire* estimated total paper losses on Canadian listed and unlisted stocks to be over 5 billion dollars. Fifty leading Canadian securities listed in the *Canadian Annual Review* for 1929-30, suffered more than \$2,745,000,000 loss in value from October, 1929, to June, 1930.

'During the winter we have entered upon, we have seen greater suffering and privation than we have known since the last quarter of a century. . . .'—Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, speaking in the House of Commons, Feb. 24, 1930.

Prediction—May 28, 1932:

'Even if we should return now to the bustling industrial activity of 1928 only half of the present unemployed could be put back to work.'

—Howard Scott from *Judge Magazine*.

Fulfillment—1937:

Dominion Bureau of Statistics Annual Report on Employment of Wage-earners for 1938 showed an estimated average of 337,000 wage-earners unemployed during 1937; compared with the high of 652,000 in 1933. A study of the Bureau comparing economic conditions in Canada in 1937 with 1929 shows that the Bureau index of business activity for 1937 was only 2.2 per cent below that for 1929, while the index of manufacturing production for 1937 was 4.9 per cent above the figure for 1929.

With business conditions equalling those of 1929, private industry in Canada failed to employ more than half the 1933 total of unemployed wage-earners.

Prediction—August 21, 1932:

'... a temporary revival to "prosperity levels" is possible by increasing the debt claims towards a policy of (credit) inflation... As for a revival to prosperity levels, it would be possible by pumping 8 to 10 billion dollars into social works and the like. With this increased purchasing power, industry could stage another oscillation in the curve of production history but would not in any way affect the inherent defective mechanism under which we are operating.'

—Howard Scott, reported in New York Herald-Tribune.

Fulfillment—1932-1938:

Increase in Dominion government debt, March 31, 1932-March 31, 1937, totals 766 million dollars.

September, 1937: Monthly figures of unemployed wage-earners, as estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, reaches lowest point since 1930, 225,000 wage-earners estimated as being unemployed in that month. Indices of business activity and industrial production are well above 1929 averages. Since September, 1937, the number of unemployed wage-earners has rapidly increased, the total number for October, 1938, being 58 per cent above the figure for October, 1937.

January, 1939: Canadian Welfare Council announces in its annual message that from March, 1930, to March, 1939, the Dominion, provincial, and municipal governments will have spent over 900 million dollars on direct relief and relief public works programs. In spite of this process of government spending, the unemployment situation is worse in 1939 than it was in 1930. (For further details of this report, see this month's "Trends.")

Prediction—October 23, 1932:

'The number of man-hours per unit has and will continue to decline....'

—Howard Scott, quoted in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Fulfillment—

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index of efficiency per wage-earner has risen steadily from 1929 to 1935, the last year for which figures are now available. In 1920, it was 99.9; in 1929, 146.6; 1933, 145.2; 1934, 155.0; 1935, 159.5. (Canada Year Book, p. 450.)

In the Bureau of Statistics survey comparing 1937 with 1929, the volume of manufacturing production in 1937 was 4.9 per cent above 1929; but manufacturing employment was 2.3 per cent below the level for 1929.

Prediction—November 30, 1932:

'The next few years will witness a succession of remedial palliatives to be offered by our legislative bodies, our financial institutions, and social organizations. America, in that period, will witness a national procession of the dumb, the halt, the lame, and the blind, stumbling from one futile gesture to another into a final sublimation of fear. That procession of the blind will include all the essence of futility in its many varied forms from the mild buck-passing program of share-the-work to the anticipated probable legislation of rent and private debt moratorium to those twins of finality, the dole and complete inflation.'

—Howard Scott, quoted in the Vancouver Sun.

Fulfillment—1934 to date:

The procession was started with the Bennett collection of social legislation, the most important part of which was declared 'must-not-be-dones' by the courts. In 1935, in spite of the rise of social credit, the C.C.F., and the Reconstruction Party, all trying to outdo each other in palliative reforms of the Price System, the Liberal Party was returned to office with the largest majority ever given a government in the Canadian House of Commons. It was given a mandate to do what the Bennett government had left undone—bring back prosperity. Liberals held office in six provinces with overwhelming majorities in the provincial legislatures, and were the government by 'consent' in a seventh. In Alberta, the Social Credit Party swept to victory on promises to provide all citizens with monthly dividends, interest-free loans, and a social credit scheme which would eradicate unemployment in the province.

Since 1935, the governments of Canada have stumbled from one futile gesture to another. Premier King stated in 1935 that unemployment was Canada's most pressing problem, but today unemployment levels are at the same height as when he took office. A National Employment Commission, Home Owners' improvement schemes, loans to municipalities for public works, youth training schemes, and stimulation of business by rearmament and greater government expenditures have failed to make a dent in the unemployment problem.

In Alberta, social credit acts, reduction of interest rates and debt cancellations, prosperity certificates and the present establishment of credit houses have failed to relieve the plight of the citizens of that province.

Today, never was the cry for national leadership louder. The public press cries for action. Organizations and prominent business leaders cry for a solution to the difficulties of the day, and in answer to their cries is offered a plethora of palliative proposals—the nostrum theories of the Herridges and the McCullaghs. Technocracy states that this parade of incompetents will continue to

march until the day that the people of this Continent institute the Technate, the technological application of physical science to the conduct of social affairs.

Prediction—July, 1935:

'It becomes increasingly obvious that as new debt is created fast enough to provide sources of investment for the incomes accruing from the outstanding debt claims, the liquidity of all financial institutions will tend to increase towards 100 per cent, while inversely the ratio of interest will tend to decline simultaneously toward zero.'

—Technocracy, A-2

Fulfillment—1929-1938:

Due to the different set-up of the Canadian banking system from that of the United States, the liquidity of Canadian banking institutions has not become so openly noticeable. Canadian chartered banks, however, have been unable to force out their funds in the forms of loans, and have been obliged to invest more and more of their liquid assets in government securities. From the Bank of Canada Monthly Report, January, 1939, data is supplied showing the portion of total assets invested in Dominion and provincial securities (in millions of dollars).

Year	Total Assets	Amount In	
		Govt. Securities	Percentages
1926	2,864	344	12.0
1929	3,528	342	9.6
1932	3,859	490	13.8
1933	2,831	627	21.1
1934	2,838	684	20.6
1935	2,961	861	29.2
1936	3,115	1,075	33.0
1937	3,311	1,119	33.7
1938	3,431	1,162	33.8

Assets in municipal and corporation securities have also risen from 157 million dollars in 1929 to 301 million dollars in 1938. In December, 1938, of total assets of 3,431 million dollars, some 1,463 million dollars, or 42.6 per cent was invested in government and private bonds.

Regarding this state of affairs, the following extract from a statement by Mr. S. G. Dobson, Managing Director of the Royal Bank of Canada, as reported in the Winnipeg Free Press for Jan. 14, 1939, is illuminating:

'It may interest you to know that this bank's portfolio of Dominion government securities only nets approximately two per cent per annum and this fact should in itself be an effective answer to the charge that we accumulate these securities from choice rather

than increase commercial loans. It would be a strange type of banker indeed who would prefer this small rate to the more remunerative commercial rate.' In other words, profitable business for chartered banks just hasn't shown up.

Regarding the insurance companies, Mr. C. S. MacDonald, President of the Confederation Life Insurance Company, summed up the situation very well at the last annual meeting, when he stated that it now takes 50 per cent more capital to produce the same returns as ten years ago on the same grade of securities.

He also pointed out that the recent drop in private bond financing was a matter of concern, as without this financing, insurance companies were finding greater difficulty in investing surplus funds, thus causing the continuing drop of interest rates. He pointed out that in 1938, Dominion, provincial, and municipal bond financing was some 1,658 million dollars, compared to the mere 70 million dollars' worth floated by private corporations.

Today, an examination of annual reports of the insurance companies shows that they are earning from 4.2 to 4.8 per cent on their investments, compared with an average of 6.6 per cent in 1927.

Prediction—August, 1936:

'By September, 1937, practically all of the modernization of the strip and sheet divisions of the steel industry will have been completed, and over 60,000 men now employed in the steel industry will no longer be required.'

Technocracy, A-S.

Fulfillment—1938:

Eighty-five thousand men have been displaced in the United States steel industry, and now strip-steel mills are invading Canada. The Steel Company of Canada has announced construction of a 10 million dollar mill at Hamilton, Ontario—construction of which now awaits the necessary financing. From a reliable source, *The Technocrat* of December, 1938, obtained information that if and when this mill is constructed, 2,000 of the 6,000 employees of the Steel Company of Canada will no longer be required.

Prediction—1932:

'America can no longer deal with the lack of purchasing power, unemployment, or debt by individual establishments or business as but only parts of our industrial concepts in a Continental order of magnitude. The directors of our national enterprises will be compelled under the exigency of a Price System to have no choice of alternatives except that expedient, narcotics. . . .

'These directors will, now or in the near future, be called upon to solve these problems. It is their ship of state and if they cannot find a solution the force majeure of Continental conditions in the

*Northern
Technocrat*

next very few years will bring forth those who can. Technology has written "mene, mene, tekell upharsin" across the face of the Price System.'

Fulfillment:

The events of the past few years have demonstrated the correctness of Technocracy's analysis, and the trends of today are demonstrating the correctness of Technocracy's position. Within the next very few years the people of this Continent will realize whether or not Technocracy was correct in organizing them into a disciplined, mass movement, for in the next very few years the people of North America will most probably have reached, as stated by Technocracy, 'that rendezvous with destiny.'

(See A Question Answered in this issue.)

In spite of Dominion government stimulation, construction contracts declined 16.4 per cent in 1938 from 1937. Heavy construction and engineering contracts fell 37.2 per cent in value, housing only 2.1 per cent. Heavy declines occurred in all provinces except Alberta and Prince Edward Island. Total value of construction contracts: 1938—\$187,277,000; 1937—\$224,056,700. (Canadian Finance, Jan. 18.)

Patent No. 2,145,243 of the U.S. patent office goes to B. P. Bagly of Louisville, Ky., for a new process of ageing whisky in four to five days, a big jump in time from the natural process which takes from four to five years. Ozone is bubbled through the whisky which is then subjected to air pressure in alternative high and low cycles. Let's shed a tear for the passing brewery wine-cellar, for technology is decreeing that it shall be no more.

'Present estimates indicate that the power available per capita in the United States is at least 10 horsepower, when all uses are considered, or about 40 horsepower for each of our 30 million families, the equivalent of at least 400 human slaves, and yet as Dr. Hirshfeld has said, "not a single human being is sold at the auction block."' (From Technological Trends.)

In the February *Northern Technocrat*, we mentioned that dividends of Canadian corporations were maintaining their own. Unexpected dividend declarations in December raised the total amount of dividend payments for 1938 to \$325,900,00—a new high and way above the previous pre-depression peak of \$284,600,000 in 1920, besides being some \$2,200,000 above the 1937 figures. For December, 1938, a monthly all-time high was reached of \$94,100,000.

Trends

BY DIVISION OF RESEARCH, 11353-1

OCCUPYING the centre of the economic stage of Canada, rising unemployment and increasing relief rolls continued to embarrass politicians, financiers, and business men.

Reports to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,210 employers show that on January 1, 1939, they had 1,041,042 employees, compared to 1,081,471 employees at the same date in 1938. Estimate of wage-earners unemployed for November, 1938, was 398,000—a rise of 37 per cent from the November, 1937, figure of 291,000. Total number of wage-earners, employed and unemployed, was 2,744,000 in November, 1938. The drop of 51,000 from the November, 1937, figure of 2,795,000 denotes that the army of unemployed youth who have left school and can find no employment is increasing to an alarming extent.

The press has begun to be filled with ominous little 'space-fillers,' of which the following are samples:

'Aylmer, Que., Jan. 21—Food and money collected in a house-to-house canvass is being used to keep between 700 and 800 residents of this town, six miles west of Ottawa, "from starvation," Mayor Lavigne said Friday night in an appeal for outside aid.'

'Toronto, Ont., Jan. 21—Mayor Day (of Toronto), Friday instructed Welfare Commissioner A. W. Laver to leave immediately for Ottawa, to urge the federal government to provide work for unemployed transients in Toronto . . .'

'"The unemployed have been coming into Toronto in a steady stream from all parts of the Dominion," Mayor Day said . . . "The situation has become so serious that I consider it in public interest that direct representation on behalf of these men should be made in Ottawa."'

Biggest bombshell was the report of the Canadian Welfare Council, issued on January 5. After pointing out that Canadian governments had spent 920 million dollars on direct relief and work projects since 1930, it stated that the following gloomy facts were the result of this spending:

1. Relief and dependency in Canada is continuing at an alarmingly high rate. Estimated drop of 50,000 relievers at the year-end of 1938 is being tempered by ominous trends in other directions.

2. Though at least 800,000 persons are getting direct relief now, no comprehensive planning has yet been developed to deal with the problem.

3. Grants-in-aid from the Dominion government to the provinces had degenerated into a sort of generalized rate to meet all types of indigence.

4. General dependency in Canada is showing an alarming rate of increase. In 1938, Canada had 180,000 old-age pensioners, compared with 107,000 in 1935. Today about 42 per cent of the population over 70 now have this type of relief.

5. Land settlement and youth training plans are proving desultory and irregular in meeting the need. Families placed on the land three or four years ago still require relief.

6. A final disturbing fact is the newly issued figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which showed that wage-earners unemployed for October, 1938, increased some 58 per cent over the figure for October, 1937. (See February **Northern Technocrat**.)

Aided by this news and the opening of the 1939 session of parliament at Ottawa, renewed clamour was heard from the parade of incompetents all seeking a solution for the unemployment problem. We hope to analyze next month a few of the more important of the schemes brought forth by these capitalizers of calamity—such as self-help projects, military and vocational training for youth, land settlement and 'select' immigration from England, rearmament; all of which completely ignore the fundamental problem we are facing: the impact of technology on our Price System, with declining man-hours creating more and more unemployment.

Agricultural Abundance

Canadian farmers in 1938 were learning the lesson that abundance does not bring prosperity, but much rather destroys price. With the best crops for several years, Canadian farmers in 1938 will receive less than for the previous year.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the gross value of agricultural production in Canada for 1938 was \$1,025,865,000, compared with \$1,054,097,000 for 1937, \$1,079,571,000 for 1936, and \$1,637,081,000 for 1929. It doesn't look like prosperity for the Canadian farmer this year.

Field crops declined from \$556,222,000 in 1937 to \$528,860,000 in 1938. Substantial declines occurred in all provinces except Saskatchewan. For the three prairie provinces, the 1938 and 1937 value of field crops were as follows:

	1938	1937
Manitoba	\$ 54,649,000	\$ 90,112,000
Saskatchewan	100,759,000	51,850,000
Alberta	118,303,000	134,429,000

The increase in production of the principal field crops, coupled with price declines, illustrates beautifully the operation of a Price System. Comparisons of 1938 and 1937 yields with the difference in value of the yields for the two years shows that in three of the four crops a decline in value took place, although yields were greater:

	1938 Yield Bu.	1937 Yield Bu.	Diff. in Value
Wheat	350,010,000	190,200,000	+\$20,700,000
Oats	371,382,000	278,442,000	— 24,400,000
Barley	102,240,000	82,122,000	— 13,600,000
Rye	10,988,000	5,771,000	— 1,100,000

In the case of wheat, while production increased 80 per cent, the total value increased approximately 10 per cent. To this market value must be added another 60 million dollars bonus from the taxpayers of Canada.

The end of 1938 found the Canadian farmer worse off than before. Reports of sales from country stores throughout Canada show a decline in December, 1938, over December, 1937. For the Maritimes, country store sales were down 9 per cent; for Ontario, 7 per cent; Manitoba, 6 per cent; Alberta, 2 per cent; and British Columbia, 2 per cent. The sole increase occurred in southern Saskatchewan—a gain of 13 per cent. The total decrease for Canada was 4.9 per cent.

The greatest agricultural abundance is that of wheat. For the week ending Feb. 10, wheat in store was 154,173,230 bushels, compared to 50,682,546 bushels at the same date in 1938. Estimates of probable future sales show that by Aug. 31, the end of the crop year, a carry-over of anything from 100 to 120 million bushels will exist. Together with this carry-over the Canadian government will have to face the unpleasant fact, announced by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, that world wheat stocks on the date above will comprise 1,110 million bushels, with an import demand of only 540 million bushels.

While the government spends nights worrying over the wheat problem, mechanization of agriculture marches on. Tractors sold in Canada for 1938 numbered 13,633, an increase of 26.5 per cent over sales for 1937. Combines sold in 1938 numbered 1,345, a 374 per cent increase over the previous year. This increase was due to the government wheat bonus. We thus have the strange paradox of the Canadian government indirectly subsidizing the farmers to improve production methods and displace farm labor on one hand, while on the other hand the government is doing its darnedest to get unemployed back on the farm—particularly the single unemployed through the Farm Placement scheme.

Some mess! If you cut down the wheat production, unemployment will increase. If you don't cut wheat production, prices will

fall, farmers must mechanize their farms to cut their cost and unemployment will again increase. If you place the unemployed on farms, they will produce more farm produce, and bring the price down. If you don't put them on farms, they won't be 'self-supporting,' because there is no work for them in the cities.

If you still think political governments in Canada can solve the wheat and the unemployment problems at the same time, you had better consult a psychiatrist.

Price System Evaluates Teachers

Defenders of the present social system claim that the present unequal incomes distributed to those employed in industry and services are justified in that the size of the income measures the 'true worth' of the recipient. If this is so, we certainly set small 'value' on the educators whom we place in charge of teaching our children, if their salaries are any measurement. The following are some estimates of salaries to teachers in different provinces:

QUEBEC.—According to statistics supplied by an article in the Canadian Magazine for January, 1939, by Jean Charles Harvey, entitled '\$120 a Year,' teachers must be of no functional importance in our society. Quoting from Ordinance No. 4 of the Quebec Minimum Wage Board, he found that teachers were to receive an annual minimum wage of \$400 without board, \$300 with board. In contrast, minimum wages for garage employees were to be from \$700 to \$1,250 a year, depending on zone; waiters, waitresses, and elevator operators, \$450-\$560; cooks, \$740-\$840; stenographers and bookkeepers, \$420-\$780; and bootblacks and bell-boys, \$310. Quebec is the only province which does not yet have compulsory education, and 95,000 children 14 years old leave school each year, to find jobs where they can.

ONTARIO.—In an article, 'Education—A National Responsibility,' by J. W. Noseworthy in the Canadian Forum for February, 1939, appears some interesting statistics culled from the 1938 report of the Minister of Education for Ontario. Comparing rural and urban standards of education in Ontario, the report states that rural school standards are far below those of urban schools, although 186,900 children go to rural schools, as compared with 192,479 going to urban schools in 1938. The average salaries of rural teachers were \$848 for male teachers and \$710 for female teachers.

J. W. Truslow, secretary of the Ontario Educational Association, stated that 42 per cent of rural teachers in Ontario get lower wages than the minimum wage paid to female help in factories—that is, under \$12.50 a week. While nearly all urban schools have medical inspection only 7 per cent of our rural schools obtain this service.

SASKATCHEWAN.—This province has a proportionately larger rural population than any other province. In the Dominion Bureau of Statistics Education Bulletin No. 1 on 'Salaries and Qualifications of Canadian Teachers, 1936,' the following median salaries are given: city schools—males \$1,800, females \$1,100; town schools—\$800 for males and \$600 for females; rural schools (one-room)—\$500 for males and \$450 for females. Of a total of 2,577 male teachers, 1,257 were teaching in one-room rural schools, and of a total of 4,733 female teachers, 2,733 were teaching in one-room schools. Of 1,736 teachers in town schools, 903 were receiving under \$700 a year, and of 4,030 rural teachers in one-room schools, only 113 were receiving over \$700 a year.

ALBERTA.—This province has a 'statutory minimum' salary of \$840 a year. While statistics are unavailable which break up the teachers into definite salary classifications, the Annual Report of the Department of Education for 1937 gives the average salary of 3,789 rural teachers (over half the total of 6,130 teachers) as \$752.07. The lowest salary paid to a teacher in Alberta was \$400, the highest was \$4,000.

In Canada today the education of our children is entrusted to a group of people who on the average are poorly trained (through no fault of their own), poorly paid, and hired by methods of functional incompetence.

According to the 1936 Survey of Education of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, there were in that year 22,659 school units each with a board of school trustees—or over 90,000 persons to hire the 48,827 teachers employed in Canada in 1936. In Alberta, at the end of 1937, there were 3,827 school boards, or about 13,200 school trustees to hire 6,130 teachers. Most of these petty kingdoms, however, will be swept away in the new school-district reorganization. Ninety thousand chances to participate in the hiring of somebody else give a lot of people the opportunity to exercise their prestige, and we see it in the regulations made by many school boards concerning the private lives of the teachers.

Teachers can look hopefully to the establishment of the Technate of North America, when they really will become a profession. Instead of the present hurried normal school curriculum, they will receive years of careful training. Only those having an aptitude and preference for teaching will be allowed to enter the profession. Teachers will receive an equal consuming income with all other citizens of the Technate, with no kow-towing to school boards in fear of losing their jobs. Technocracy Inc. salutes the teachers of this Continent for their functional importance, and suggests that they look into the possibilities of teaching as an occupation under the Technate of North America.

Our 'High' Standard of Living

Technocracy has always contended that one of the main factors causing the breakdown of the Price System is the insufficiency of purchasing power to buy the goods and services created by modern technological equipment. This has been vehemently denied by proponents of the Price System, who continue to point proudly to the rise in the general standard of living over the last fifty, five hundred, or five thousand years, as suits their case best.

What the majority of Canadian citizens receive in the way of income has been indicated by the Hon. N. O. Hipel, Minister of Labor in the Ontario government, and reported in the Canadian Congress Journal, organ of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, for December, 1938. Mr. Hipel, in telling of the low wages paid to many workers in Ontario, the province with the highest wage rates in Canada, quoted the following figures taken from a survey by the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board:

In 1915, average weekly wages were \$13.27 for 24 industries under workmen's compensation; they rose to \$23.85 in 1929 and dropped to \$18.82 in 1936. A 'spot' survey made recently of certain Ontario towns revealed that in towns of 50,000 or more population, 23 per cent of the workers received less than \$12 a week. In towns of from 10,000 to 50,000, 51 per cent were getting less than \$12 a week, and in towns under 10,000, 62 per cent.

The Dominion Department of Labor in its Labor Gazette has a monthly cost of living index for a family of five, covering food, rent, and fuel only. The average cost of these items in the principal cities of Canada for December, 1938, was \$17.25. Here we have a large portion of our wage-earners unable to earn enough to provide food and shelter for a family, to say nothing of clothing, education, recreation, and health service. What a wonderful opportunity Canada provides to raise a family!

Lest we be accused of going away off to find our problems, let us take a look nearer home. In a bulletin of the Quinquennial Census of the prairie provinces, 'Earnings and Employment among Wage-earners for the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, 1936' (Bulletin No. XXXI), we find more facts regarding the insufficient purchasing power of our population. Classifying wage-earners (those who work for wages or salaries, but not employers of persons working on own account) according to annual earnings, the following percentages are given:

Regarding male wage-earners, out of 118,123 wage-earners in Manitoba, 54,558 or 46.1 per cent earned less than \$450 a year, 79,041 or 66.9 per cent less than \$900 a year, and only 7,348 or 6.2 per cent over \$2,000 a year. For Saskatchewan, out of 106,452 wage-earners, 63,910 or 60 per cent received less than \$450 a year, 81,043 or 76.1 per cent less than \$950 a year, and only 4,246 or 3.9

per cent received over \$2,000 a year. For Alberta, with a total of 113,600 wage-earners, the figures were: under \$450 a year, 76,670 or 49.8 per cent; under \$900 a year, 99,989 or 70.3 per cent; over \$2,000 a year, 5,573 or 4.91 per cent.

The women were not any better off. Of the female wage-earners in Manitoba, 80 per cent were earning less than \$950 a year and only 1.7 per cent over \$1,500 a year; in Saskatchewan, 94.6 per cent under \$950 a year and only .59 per cent over \$1,500; and in Alberta, 89.7 per cent and 1.88 per cent, respectively.

These low incomes received by the majority of the population in the prairie provinces indicate that here is something more than 'one-third of a nation ill-fed, ill-housed, and ill-clothed.' Yet our politicians and business leaders tell us that all we have to do is to produce more from the boundless natural resources existing in our country. We suggest that they really start investigating what is holding us back.

Twilight of the Price System

That events in Canada are swiftly leading us toward that 'rendezvous with destiny' and that the Price System twilight is growing dimmer, leaving us to face a cold, uncertain night of possible chaos, is indicated by a report just issued by the Canadian Welfare Council (Feb. 8). A significant paragraph of the survey states the following:

'An abiding weariness, a fatigue seems to be upon the land, a grim acceptance on the part of the taxpayer that "relief is here to stay," a terrible, tragic apathy on the part of the people that "Well, we'll never get work again anyway".'

Indications that the Price System on this Continent has almost reached the end of its rope are as plain today as the nose on your face. Technocracy Inc. is engaged in forming the Technological Army to march to the dawn of the New America. Why not investigate Technocracy now?

How business men are licensed and aided by Price System politicians of this country to rob it of natural resources is shown in the case of the Flin Flon mining developments. The promoters invested \$27,500,000 in the mine and smelter, and since 1931 to 1937 have received 12 million dollars in returns. The Manitoba and Saskatchewan governments relieved it of all liability for smelter smoke damage within an area of forty miles, waived mining royalties until 1947, and Manitoba guaranteed 3 million dollars to build a railroad to Flin Flon. Flin Flon is the second largest zinc producer in Canada, and the third largest copper producer, but at the present rate of mining all reserves will be used up in fifteen years.

Q. Apologists see economic salvation
in more goods at cheaper prices.

Perplexity and Power

BY WILLIAM JANIS, 11353-1

THE GOVERNMENT of the United States, for its next fiscal year, is drawing up a budget of over one billion dollars—and added to this, a supplementary budget of 400 million dollars. The government of the Dominion of Canada, for its next fiscal year, is drawing up a budget of 62 million dollars—and added to this, a supplementary budget of 20 million dollars. In the case of both nations, about one-half of the budget is intended for 'defence programs'—that is, for the purchase of more armaments.

In order to camouflage the reasons for the purchase of these armaments, there is being carried on a vigorous ballyhoo program for the purpose of convincing the public of both the United States and Canada of the imminence of war.

The governments of the United States and Canada are not intending this expenditure of money for the purpose of actual national defense—in spite of all the propaganda to the contrary. Technocracy Inc. has previously pointed out that the specifications for defense of this Continent involve the construction of such an array of equipment that any government that attempted at such a program of defense would inevitably drown itself and the economic structure in the liquidity of credit inflation. This governmental debt creation—this lavish expenditure for armaments—is intended primarily as a larger and more potent hypodermic injection into the cancerous carcass of the North American Price System.

Since 1932 the government of the United States, and to a lesser degree the government of Canada, has maintained the existence of American business and industry through the process of unbalancing the national budget. Since 1932 the government of the United States has spent over 20 billion dollars in the salvation of business and industry—and today in 1939, the governments of both the United States and Canada find themselves in the position where they must further aid business and industry, hence the expenditure in armaments for the purpose of stimulating the capital goods industries.

The exhilarating factor of this governmental expenditure is that it leads to the greater installation of faster and more efficient technology. Quite naively, however, do the captains of industry hail this installation of more technology as the factor that is to bring about the return of prosperity. William J. Kelly, President of the Machinery and Allied Products Institute, in an article called 'Power and Our Social System'—published in 'Power Plant Engineer-

ing' of January, 1939, disserts upon the theory that is echoed by such organizations as the Brookings Institute and the National Association of Manufacturers.

This theory is that economic salvation lies in the production of more goods at cheaper prices—the more goods at cheaper prices to be achieved by the installation of more and more automatic and efficient technology. The reasoning is that cheaper prices will enable the consumers to buy more products and thus force an expansion of production. By the elimination of man-hours and by the substitution of kilowatt hours in industry, corporate enterprise claims it has found the philosopher's stone to the seventh heaven of the business man's desire—the constantly and perpetually expanding economy.

The fact remains, however, that since 1935 the industries of the United States and Canada have installed technology at a greater rate than in any equivalent time period in history. Is it not strange then, in view of the theories of business and industry, that America today finds herself with a relief roll of 20 million people?

The reason the theory does not work, maintains corporate enterprise, is that governmental interference, regulation, and taxation prevent business from carrying on its 'normal activity.'

To quote Mr. Kelly in the aforementioned article: 'There is all but unanimous agreement among economists that the greatest potentialities for employment and momentum for recovery today lie in the capital goods industries. . . . Only by normal activity in these industries can economic recovery for America be achieved and sustained.' This is indeed a paradox. Government is carrying on a widespread armaments program in order to stimulate the capital goods industries, and thus bring about 'normal activity'—and corporate enterprise maintains that government should stay out of business if industry is to achieve 'normalcy.'

Yet the leaders of government and industry seem to disregard entirely the underlying nature of the installation of technology and the implications thereof. This pretentious strife of government and business serves only to perplex the public. As more power is installed in the operations of our industrial and manufacturing sequences, the public of the Continent will become further perplexed unless it seeks for the answer from those who state the unblemished facts of the situation. Until the time that the public of Canada and the United States decide to find out for themselves the facts of the situation, they will remain the goats of the game.

Gone the Expansion

As a further 'normal' factor of our economy, Mr. Kelly discusses the question of the investment of securities in new plants and industry. He deplores the fact that since 1930, 'American corpor-

ations have issued new productive securities at only about one-fifth the annual rate which prevailed in the 1920's.' The reason for this, states Mr. Kelly, is that governmental regulation, interference, and taxation have totally removed the initiative of American businessmen, for 'Prospect of profit dwindled, business confidence lagged and new enterprise was not launched.'

Here we have the instance of a head of one of America's foremost industrial institutes who fails to see that the physical growth of American industry is rapidly levelling off—that due to the limitations of this Price System American productive industry cannot further expand without serious economic complications. The greater installation of technology can make only more critical the stability of the Price System on this Continent, since technology is forcing production to a point where it can no longer be distributed by means of price, and to a point where the man-hours required are so low, that there will be insufficient purchasing power to maintain operation of this Price System. And this in spite of the delightful theory of the leaders of American industry and their professional apologists.

At this stage we may say that Technocracy is entirely in favor of the production of more commodities with more and better technology, that Technocracy views with jubilation the elimination of man-hours and the substitution of kilowatt hours in industry. For as more is produced with fewer people, the prices of more abundant commodities will tend toward deflation, and the long relief lines will force such an expenditure on the part of the governments that they will head toward the last ditch of credit inflation. Technology is forcing this progression, and so to the governments that are helping finance technology, and to the industrial captains who are installing technology, we bid God speed!

Where the Leadership?

In a last futile gesture for the economic philosophy of the status quo, Mr. Kelly echoes the strange voice that once led the old, that seeks to lead the new, but being afraid of the new is lost in the perplexity of the clash of the old and the new. Regarding the increase in the complexity and tenuousness of our social system, this is the conclusion he comes to, that 'No individual or group of individuals is capable of creating or administering a plan for the economic activities of an entire nation the size of the United States.'

Is this then the attitude of the industrial leadership of the day—that our technological status has come so far that no persons are capable of administering a Continental social system? It is but an ultimate gesture of defeatism.

The fact remains that as technology became an increasingly important factor of our social system, each downward oscillation

of the economic structure was greater and more violent, involving the great shutdown of industry. And dare we ignore the fact that with the accelerating rate in the installation of technology, the oscillations of this Price System were of a greater amplitude, and came with greater frequency.

Then how does William J. Kelly arrive at the conclusion that if we keep on installing technology at an accelerating rate we will return to 'normal'—for the facts demonstrate that the increasing installation of technology will do but the opposite.

Business cannot and will not supply the leadership to a Continental America, but there will arise and is arising a leadership that has the courage to do the task. That leadership is the leadership of the functional staff of this Continent who have the courage and the capacity to realize their responsibility. And they are in the vanguard of a mass movement of North Americans that is arising to bring about the installation of a governance that can direct the activities of this Continent.

•

Estimated energy resources of the world, coal, water power, and petroleum products are divided about as follows: America, 61 per cent; Europe, 13.8 per cent; Asia, 21.6 per cent; Africa, 1.0 per cent; Australia, 2.6 per cent.

•

The A. E. Ames Co. reports that the Canadian public debt on Jan. 1, 1939, was \$7,449,221,213, an increase of \$181,930,971 from the beginning of 1938. Of this total, Dominion direct and guaranteed debt was \$4,211,648,434, provincial \$1,830,655,066, and municipal \$1,406,911,713. Does anyone in his senses still believe that these astronomical sums will ever be paid in full?

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'Behind the smug backs of administration prestidigitators tussling with technological unemployment, machines are snatching jobs from men and women in government itself. Mechanical card-sorting and filing apparatus handles social security work faster and more accurately than thousands of government clerks. Now civil service commission proposes mechanical examination grader to displace expert examiners. Despite technology human blue-pencillers can't supply enough clerks fast enough to man ever-expanding bureaucracy.'—From Ken Magazine.

A Question Answered

When and why do the Technocrats think that the utter collapse of the Price System will occur?

In the first place, the phrase 'the utter collapse of the Price System' is one that should be avoided, as it connotes a sort of overnight happening rather than an extremely critical period when some concerted action will be necessary to avoid precipitation into chaos. This extremely critical period will be more than the newspaper type of 'crisis' which seems to occur with great frequency, and we can refer to it as a low point or almost complete cessation of many activities, at the bottom of one of the Price System's major oscillations. This period is not one which can be dated by the progress of the days of the calendar. The factor of time is not concerned, except as a more or less convenient but inaccurate means of measuring the distance of this future period.

The basic factor is the growth of the rate of energy conversion. When the conversion of energy on this Continent, or in the United States, reaches the per capita per day rate of 200,000 kilogram calories, the resultant production will be so large and the man-hours so low that any further increase under a Price System will be impossible. This is the critical limit of energy conversion, and would result in another downward oscillation of unparalleled speed and intensity. At this point, something would have to be done to prevent utter chaos.

As to the date of the arrival of this condition, a previous statement made by Technocracy said that if the energy conversion maintained its rate, the point would be reached about 1942. The growth of energy conversion may, however, slow down or accelerate, which is not a matter that can be dated by the calendar. At a six per cent rate of increase this would have come about 1942. In 1938, the conversion of energy decreased, which means that to maintain the rate a considerably greater increase will have to take place this year. This may or may not occur this year, although it will undoubtedly take place some time.

The progression of increasing technology and increasing conversion of energy has been laid down, and will continue. The critical period, which is the resultant of this process, will definitely occur, but whether in 1940, 1941, 1942, or some time later is dependent upon the rate of that progression. It appears unlikely that it will occur previous to 1940, and in our position we can but 'hope' that it will not. The time is all too short for the work which we have taken in hand, and if Technocracy is to be prepared for that time of acute crisis we have indeed a big job before us.

The Dial

THREE YEARS of pioneering organizational effort in this area are beginning to take effect. The Public Speaking Committee of 11353-1 has experienced in the past month the greatest activity it has ever known.

Demonstrating that Alberta can go to town Technocratically, in spite of its current 'social credit delusion,' starting on Jan. 24 Authorized Speaker Donald Bruce and Chief of Staff Albert Eglen made a short lecture and organization tour of four towns—Lloydminster, Vermilion, Kitscoty, and Clondonald. As an immediate result, Lloydminster, with Field Organizer Roy Phillips as spear-point of the attack, will most probably be setting up a chartered Section within a few weeks. Vermilion, which was tour headquarters of the Edmonton Technocrats, has a live-wire bunch, led by Field Organizer Charles Spencer and Technocrats Wiebe and MacKechnie. This group looks as if it will soon include most of the prominent business men in the town. The meetings at Kitscoty and Clondonald showed the appeal that Technocracy has for all types of people, in contacting the leading citizens at both points.

Our new cover design, which we so proudly exhibit to the world, is the work of Stan Pazder, a member of 11353-1.

On Feb. 9 at S.H.Q., Authorized Speaker A. J. Hanks had the privilege of addressing the largest audience a local Technocrat has ever spoken to in Edmonton. On Feb. 11, Mr. Hanks, with three other Edmonton Technocrats, made a trip to Barrhead and addressed a meeting.

Through the efforts of the energetic Chipman Technocrats, Donald Bruce made another out-of-town trip on Feb. 9, and spoke at a Kinsmen Club dinner in Vegreville.

Farads of 11353-1 are working toward Section charter requirements. They recently formed a provisional Board of Governors, with the following officers: Director, Phil Barbour; Chief of Staff, Volney Riley; Secretary, Helen Penrose; Treasurer, Leonard New; Education, Ed. Cairns; New Membership, Lorrace Kirk; Publications, Cecil Morin; Research, Eva New; Intersectional Relations, Phyllis Elliot; and Finance, Jim Travis. Farad study classes are operating twice a week, and the Board will meet twice a month to plan activities.

The office staff of 11353-1 is to be commended for the improvements it has made in the appearance and efficiency of S.H.Q. Visitors are favorably impressed by the display of Technocracy literature and the research news bulletins.

(Continued from Page 2)

made his first Canadian tour in the fall of 1935, there was only one Section in Canada (at Vancouver) and only one Technocrat in Canada east of the Rockies (G. D. Koe at Edmonton). And it was not until the fall of 1936 that a Technocratic speaker (Jonathan F. Glendon) went as far east as Winnipeg.

Just look at the organization today. We have four magazines in Canada as concrete visual evidence of our growth, and we have a Section or group in every important city or town between Port Alberni and Winnipeg. We are moving into Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. Technocracy is coming into its own.

All this has been done by building an esprit d'corps such as no organization before ever had. Technocrats, whether in Alaska or Florida, in Mexico or Nova Scotia, talk the same language and say the same things, for facts are always facts wherever they are found.

When the Technate comes in (if we get it and not chaos), the writer knows one thing that more than a few Technocrats are going to do in their holiday period. They will go around this Continent to visit all the other members of the Technological Army they can find. They will want to meet the other people who had the intelligence, the integrity, and the courage to fight for a cause which once seemed almost hopeless, and which never meant a monetary reward.

OFFICIAL LITERATURE

Pamphlets

Introduction to Technocracy	25 cents
America Must Show the Way	10 cents
The Mystery of Money	10 cents
Science vs. Chaos	10 cents
The Energy Certificate	10 cents
Technocracy in Plain Terms	5 cents

Periodicals

Technocracy, 155 East 44th St., N.Y.; 15 cents, \$1.50 for 12 issues, \$1.00 for 8 issues.

Northern Technocrat, 10054 100th St., Edmonton, Alberta; 10 cents, \$1.00 for 12 issues.

Technocracy Digest, 307 W. Pender St., Vancouver, B.C.; 10 cents, \$1.00 for 12 issues.

Eighty-one Forty-one, 438 The Old Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio; 10 cents, \$1.00 for 12 issues.

The Technocrat, 154 W. 12th St., Los Angeles, California; 10 cents, \$1.00 for 12 issues.

The Section Post, P.O. Box 1003, Portland, Oregon; 10 cents, \$1.00 for 12 issues.

The Foothills Technocrat, 305 I.O.O.F. Bldg., Calgary, Alberta; 10 cents, \$1.00 for 12 issues.

The Southwest Corner, 964 Fifth Ave., San Diego, California; 5 cents, 50 cents for 12 issues.

Technocratic America, Technocracy Inc., R. R. 2, Box 524, Fontana, California; 5 cents, 50 cents for 12 issues.

The Prairie Technocrat, 342 Main St., Winnipeg, Manitoba; 5 cents, 50 cents for 12 issues.

The Desert Salute, Box 123, Hinkley, California; Gratis.

APOLOGIA

The demand for the February issue of the Northern Technocrat so exceeded our expectations that we were unable to fill even a fraction of the repeat orders. This month the number of copies has been increased by 50 per cent.

Technocracy

Technocracy Inc. takes its stand that a Price System and its values can be maintained only by the maintenance of scarcity; that political government can administer only an economy of scarcity; that no political government can institute or administer a 'planned economy of abundance' on the North American Continent; that it is not possible to create and distribute abundance under a Price System production and distribution.

Abundance and security to all is only possible on this Continent through the functional administration of the means whereby we live, operating through a technological control of a balanced-load system of production and distribution.

Technology is today the only basic cause of social change, and those nations which install more and more technology must be prepared within the near future to face the most fundamental social change that has ever been experienced in all of man's social struggles.

The conduct of human affairs must conform to the technology of operating the energy-consuming devices of a Continent. A change of political parties will avail us nothing. A civil war of revolution or a planned coup d'etat in the Power Age of this Continent would be but the roads of chaos and annihilation. Only a Technological Army is capable of ushering in the abundance of a New America.

—Howard Scott

THE NORTHERN TECHNOCRAT

April, 1938

TECHNOCRACY INC.
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211 I. O. F. BLDG.
CALGARY — ALBERTA

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Where Are The Technocrats
of Yesteryear?

Woe in Seventh Heaven

Rubber

Sideshowes and the Main Tent

Spring Tours, 1938

Technocratic Ambassadors

Price 10c

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SECTION CALENDAR

Sunday—2:00 p.m. Study Classes at Section Headquarters: W. Donovan; C. A. Cairns
Monday—8:30 p.m. Study Class at Section Headquarters: C. Sansom
8:30 p.m. Study Class at Calder: J. DeLong
Tuesday—8:30 p.m. Study Class at Section Headquarters: R. Kehres
Wednesday—8:30 p.m. Study Class at Section Headquarters: J. A. Rouse
Thursday—8:30 p.m. Public lecture at Section Headquarters
Friday—8:30 p.m. Study Class at Section Headquarters: D. Bruce
Students are asked to be punctual so that classes may start on time.
The Board of Governors of Sec. 1, R.D. 11353 meets at Section Headquarters on the first and third Tuesdays of every month, at 8:30 p.m.
The Speaker's Class meets as follows: Sunday, 8:00 p.m.; every second Tuesday at 8:00 p.m.; Wednesday, 8:00 p.m. Chairman, D. Bruce
The General Meeting of all members is held on the first Friday of each month at Section Headquarters, at 8:30 p.m.

EDITORIAL

Dream Stuff

The 'Edmonton Journal,' on March 26th, 1938, asks, editorially—'What Has Led to U.S. Relapse?' The serious tone in which the situation is reviewed gives a hint of the straws in the wind. Business is jittery. In 'answer' to the dilemma, the 'Journal' quotes leading economists, with the typical result that uncomfortable and disagreeable symptoms are discussed, while the fundamental physical factors of the situation are entirely ignored.

First is quoted Colonel Ayres of the Cleveland Trust Company who holds that the present 'recession' is due to the 'character of the taxation the government has imposed,' . . . and 'describes the ailment from which American business is suffering as "financial anaemia." Into it there has to be a constant flow of new capital, he points out, or stagnation results.'

The 'Journal' also quotes Dr. J. P. Day, professor of economics at McGill University as saying of the government at Washington that, 'having embarked on a policy of deficit budgeting, heavy borrowing and large expenditures, it can neither go on nor stop without inviting disaster.'

Nowhere does the 'Journal' get down to the root of the matter. Any hint of a real solution to the dilemma is conspicuously absent. Ignored with sweeping completeness are the basic causes: technological unemployment, declining man-hours per unit of production, loss of values in the face of an abundance of goods and services and our declining rate of population growth, all making it necessary that the governments of the United States and Canada pay their citizens to consume the products of mechanized industry.

In this the 'Journal' is one with the other newspapers on the Continent of North America, and like them, it emulates the ostrich in the well-known myth, and buries its editorial head in the dreamy sands of wish-fulfillment, rather than face the stark fact that we are at the end of an era, and our worn-out Price System, broken and battered by the tidal-wave of abundance, is rocking and crumbling on its foundations.

'Business, that syphilis of all social structures, with its spirochete of value, will have been eradicated by a thyrotronic administration of high energy.'—Howard Scott.

PROT. 2 CAN MICRO-ORGANISMS
CONSISTING OF SLENDER SPIRAL
RODS.

The following article was printed in the periodical 'Rochester Commerce' of February 18, 1935. Its correctness has been emphasized by the events of the past three years. It provides further proof of the accuracy of Technocracy's analysis of our Continental problem. Read it. Take another good look at the current American scene. Then hunt up the nearest Technocrat and find out what 'The Technocrats of Yesteryear' are doing today!--Editor.

Where Are The Technocrats of Yesteryear ?

By M. King Hubbert

Instructor in Geophysics, Columbia University
Director of Education, Technocracy Inc.

The Technocrats of yesteryear did not spring into existence coincidentally with Columbia University's press release regarding them; neither did they cease to exist when the powers-that-be decided that the Technocrats were not the innocuous academicians they had at first been mistaken to be, and that henceforth the less said about them the better.

The Technocrats of yesteryear were saying:

That the industrial employment in the United States had reached an all-time peak in 1919 and had been fluctuatingly declining ever since, while production, in the meantime, was increasing and did not reach its peak until 1929. Such was the rate of technological advance, they were saying, that if 1929 production were resumed with 1929 hours of labor there would still be a standing army of about 12 million unemployed, and that the growth trends were such that the number of man-hours per annum required by industry would continue to decrease into the indefinite future.

They were saying further:

That, under a Price System control, the existing industrial mechanism could not be kept in operation except through the continued creation of debt for the purpose of providing the requisite purchasing power to enable the public to buy the goods produced.

That the debt structure itself was premised upon the maintenance of a compound-interest rate of expansion which could only be maintained without dilution through inflation provided industrial production were maintained at a similar rate of compound increment.

That since about 1915 the mean growth curve of industrial production had been progressively flattening while the debt structure had continued in the meantime to go merrily upward at a rate of increase of 5% or more per annum, and that such a discrepancy would lead

ultimately to a complete break-down of the debt situation, or else if its expansion were halted, drive the interest rate to zero, with the resulting disruption of the functions of banking, insurance, and other such purely financial institutions, as well as to the undermining of universities, museums, hospitals, and other endowed institutions.

That when business men found it no longer profitable to indulge in the process of further debt creation, it would become necessary for their government to do it for them.

And that the *status quo*, financial and political, would go from one futile gesture to another (witness the N. R. A., C. C. C., Liberty League, Economy League, etc.) by the use of purely palliative measures designed to postpone the inevitable facing of the real issues involved, fooling the public all the while by typical Kerensky tactics of camouflaging reactionary measures behind radical terminology.

The Technocrats of Today

The Technocrats of today are watching with a certain grim satisfaction the fulfillment of these prophesies.

The army of the unemployed has not been more than slightly decreased and is again on the increase. Industrial production has not been more than slightly revived by governmental priming of the pump to the tune of more than four billion dollars per annum. The relief rolls, as is to be expected, are mounting at an alarming rate until there are now approximately 20 million people depending on federal relief alone. Add to this the 35 million people regularly employed by the federal government, together with their families, totaling some 15 millions of people and we have 35 million people depending for their livelihood upon the federal government.

The interest rate is approaching zero. The federal government has become the principal assumer of new debts. This function of government creation of debt, it might be added, to the extent of 4 billion dollars or more per year is for the purpose of making up the deficit in purchasing power resulting from current industrial operation by private business. Were this function not performed by the government but left to private business and private initiative the current purchasing power would be about 4 billion dollars per annum short of enough to buy a year's output of goods and services and industrial production would go down like a house of cards.

The Technocrats of yesteryear numbered a mere handful of men; the Technocrats of today are a Continental organization with branch offices from Miami to Alberta, and from New York to the Pacific Coast.

The Technocrats of yesteryear were not proposing a solution for the reason that the crying need of the hour on the part of the American public was to become familiar with the pertinent facts of the existing social situation, and above all to rid themselves of a fixed faith in an economic Santa Claus.

Technocracy's Solution

Now that the American public have incorporated into their thinking a large amount of factual material of which two years ago they were unaware, the Technocrats of today propose a solution:

They propose to so operate the industry of the North American Continent as to provide for **every** inhabitant of that area complete economic security at the highest standard of living attainable that is compatible with social needs, on the one hand, and with the necessity of conserving limited natural resources, on the other.

Since drudgerous occupation at long hours of labor is socially objectionable, they propose to do all this by means as automatic as can be devised.

They propose to achieve the highest standard of public health attainable through the most advantageous application of modern scientific medical knowledge and research.

They propose to maintain an educational system that will train the entire younger generation indiscriminately as regards all factors other than inherent ability, to man and perform all the necessary functions in the social mechanism.

To do all this requires that society be organized along functional, technological lines in a manner dictated by the requirements of the job itself. The present operating and technical staffs (as opposed to the financial superstructure) of such large functional units as the telephone system, the power system, etc., may be taken to serve as small scale models of what is here envisaged on a large scale. The social organization here considered would embrace the whole range of socially necessary functions, the purely social such as education, public health, entertainment, etc., as well as the industrial functional sequences.

To insure the continuous operation of industry at full-load capacity, and to maintain the high standard of living postulated requires a mechanism that will distribute the goods to the public at a rate equal to that of industrial production. Such a mechanism is to be found in the physical cost of production, namely, the energy expended in the production of each item of goods and services.

If, in a given year, a certain sum total of energy (equivalent to that contained in a given number of tons of coal) be ear-marked for expenditure in the production of goods and services, this energy cost can be allocated item by item to each of the goods and services produced. A purchasing power likewise stated in denominations of energy (kilowatt-hours, calories, etc.) can be issued to the public in an amount per annum equal to the energy allotment ear-marked for expenditure in that time period.

This energy income can be granted to the public in the form of energy certificates which are valid only for the time period for which they are issued and null and void thereafter. They have the further

property of being non-interchangeable between individuals. Thus one's income cannot be saved; neither can it be lost, stolen, given or gambled away. It can only be spent by the person to whom issued. There is no necessity that the recipient spend the entire amount he receives provided, as might well be the case, he finds it inconvenient to do so. All incomes continue without interruption until the death of the recipient.

Since all incomes can be made large there is no need for differentiation between the amounts received by different individuals and moreover there are distinct advantages in not doing so. Hence, all adult incomes, male and female alike, are to be made equal. The Technate accordingly renders it impossible for any of its citizens to enjoy poverty or economic insecurity. The working day would be made a minimum, probably not in excess of 4 hours per day for 20 years of one's lifetime.

Such is the barest possible outline of Technocracy's blueprint. The implications, social and technical, are many and far-reaching. On the social side, crime, war, poverty, disease and ignorance would largely be abolished; on the technical side, the present junk which we call our industrial equipment and our housing would be replaced by the best that modern science and technology can design and produce.

The Technocrats of tomorrow are expected to make the installation.

Edson Meeting

Making up in interest what it lacked in numbers, about fifty-eight persons attended a meeting in Edson on the night of March 22. Whoever was responsible for the heating arrangements did a first class political job of his assignment yet, despite the fact that the hall was so cold the audience had to wear their overcoats, they listened with keen attention to the Edmonton Field Organizer, G. D. Koe, for two hours and then submitted him to a barrage of questions that lasted for another two hours.

Concrete proof of the impression this first lecture on Technocracy made among those at this meeting lies in the sale of over 60 pieces of literature among an audience few of whom could be described as affluent.

The demand for membership application forms exceeded the supply. The next morning several citizens approached Mr. Koe in regard to the formation of a study group. A meeting of those interested will be held in Edson during the next few days when a provisional committee will be set up. The nucleus of the first Section in R.D. 11653 is already in formation and the chartering of this Section should not take long.

The thanks of Technocracy Inc. are due to those Edson citizens who sponsored this meeting. R.D. 11353-1 extends its greetings to R.D. 11653 and wishes them a Happy Landing in the New America.

Woe in Seventh Heaven

By Wm. Janis, 11353-1

'The march of events is proving the correctness of Technocracy's social synthesis.'—Howard Scott.

It is perhaps ironic that events should be so irreverent to the child-like faith of our Price System institutions. Not without adversity was there achieved the indelible hope, the magnificent confidence in this, the great American economy, and not without twenty billions of dollars of governmental debt creation was achieved the bountiful elysium of bigger and better production, of faster and better technology. The naivete of Price System institutions is very touching!

Prosperity left behind her, during the early days of '36, that ungainly adolescence, and during '37 entered a beauteous period, to bloom ever more lovely, and lovely. The suitors were in raptures and regretted that the damsel was not born quintuplets. Reger Babson, only one of her many ardent admirers, lapsed into mental intoxication upon merely beholding the maiden's face. Papa Franklin Delano Roosevelt indicated a dowry of bigger and better handouts, but he was worried, for the damsel's debut had cost much too much. Twenty billion dollars is no piker's game.

By mid-summer of 1937, the atmosphere was hectic, and the pollyannas revelled in ecstatic dreams of four chickens in every pot, and three cars in every garage. Automobile production was headed for an all time high; consumer goods production rolled merrily upwards to the seventh heaven of corporate enterprise.

Yet, in spite of the pretentious hilarity there remained the spectre of unemployed and relief lines. In the seventh heaven the guardian angels of technological determination do strange things.

Speaking over Station WGAR, Cleveland, Ohio, June 1, 1936, Howard Scott made this statement: 'Four years ago in 1932, Technocracy Inc. predicted that the onward march of technology would produce more and better machines, and processes ever more efficient, tending always to displace human effort at an increasing rate with the unavoidable result that, should the volume of production equal or exceed that of 1929, less than 55% of the unemployed of 1932 would be re-employed.' In May, 1936, with production running at 87% of the 1929 total, the unemployed of the United States amounted to 12,800,000. In July, 1937, with the great 'prosperity' approaching its zenith there was an admitted unemployment roll of about eight or nine millions; and that with a production which was surpassing the 1929 levels. But there are none so blind as those who will not see. The pollyannas were blinded by their own rhapsodic jubilation over the deliverance of a bonanza a la Hoover.

In 'Technocracy' magazine of July, 1937, there was printed as a gentle hint to those deluded publicists of Babsonomania, and to those of the great American public who believed in astrology and hallucina-

tions of prosperity arrivation: 'Three Rude Reminders.' And it was stated, 'Lest we forget, citizens of America. Lest we forget.'

You would have forgotten, citizens of America, but you were rudely reminded.

Things ran amuck in the seventh heaven. The 'Labor Information Bulletin' of the United States Department of Labor (February, 1938) tells an interesting story, and to those thousands who have lost their jobs since the commencement of this 'recession' the story is bitterly real. Unemployment is rapidly approaching the 1932 mark. Steel and automobile productions are falling, and other lines of production are following close behind. The numbers moving onto relief are increasing. Business leaders estimate that 4,300,000 men have been moved to the ranks of the unemployed since the demise of the 20 billion dollar sweetheart, Miss Prosperity. 'Lest we forget, citizens of America. Lest we forget.'

Five years ago the press of America buried a 'defunct' organization by the name of Technocracy Inc. The press of America is a paradox; it is so cleverly stupid. Today, in 1938, that 'defunct' organization is spread across the Continent, gathering strength with each passing day. Technocracy Inc. is leading the way to the New America.

America will remember!

"The type of propaganda as exemplified in the National Manufacturers Association literature is not directed against socialism, communism, fascism, or social credit, but is primarily an attempt to attack the findings of Technocracy Inc., thereby joining hands with the Brookings Institute and the National Industrial Conference Board. The theory upon which it is conducted leads its originators unwittingly to a Neo-Malthusianism of the machine. Namely, they are proving that the rate of growth of employment due to the installation of new machinery tends to outstrip the rate of growth of population. In another fifty years, assuming these statistics to be correct, there would be so many jobs provided by machinery that there would not be sufficient population to man the equipment and consequently the population of this Continent would face starvation."—Howard Scott.

Never having possessed a large, stable foreign trade, America—with the most rapidly growing internal consumption of any social system in history—has developed the Price System to a unique conclusion, namely: that, never having had the imperialistic opportunity of exploiting subject peoples and expropriating colonial territories for the enhancement of its own citizens, it was forced through the rapid development of technology to the perverse social practice of making a sucker out of every consumer.—Howard Scott.

Rubber

By G. D. Koe, 11353-1

Rubber is a substance of which the majority of us know the uses but few know anything else. We know how to use it but we have very little conception as to where it comes from or why it has the properties we associate with it.

It is a common fallacious belief that rubber is obtained only from the East. Few realize that rubber bearing trees are indigenous to Central and South America. The first rubber known was that produced from Brazil. *Hevea Brasiliensis*, the rubber tree of the Dutch East Indies, Malay and the Straits Settlements was introduced into those countries from the southern half of this western land mass. Today crude rubber under a variety of names is taken from trees growing in many parts of the world but comes principally from among the islands to the south of Asia and from west-central Africa. Yet previous to 1909 Para rubber from Central and South America held the field alone.

Crude rubber is obtained by tapping the trees and allowing the juice to run into cups in the same primitive manner that the inhabitant of New England or the Maritimes collects maple syrup. It is called several names at this stage, latex juice, caoutchouc and india rubber being among the most common; but to the technician it is an unsaturated hydrocarbon with a chemical formulae that may be $(C_5H_8)_x$ or $(C_{10}H_{16})_x$ and has the appearance of a white liquid. This liquid juice is usually treated by heat and smoke or by some coagulating fluid such as acetic acid to form the strips of crude rubber we would find being shipped into this country.

Crude rubber is generally to be found in two forms. Either as crepe rubber in thin wrinkly sheets of a very pale color or as smoked sheets which are thicker and of a dark brown hue. Crude rubber is treated in a variety of ways in the processing into use-forms before the consumer ever meets it. First of all it is plasticized to make it easily workable. Then it may be mixed with many different ingredients to produce a number of results. Pigments, such as black or white oxide, are used to give it colour. Fillers are used to increase its bulk. Softeners, such as oils, paraffins and tars are used to make it more malleable and flexible. Anti-oxidizers such as para-aminophenol are added to give it longer life. Finally, vulcanization by the aid of sulphur or sulphur monochloride, assisted by the addition of litharge among other compounds (to speed up the process) gives to the crude rubber its well-known qualities. Vulcanization gives it more resistance to heat, cold, alkali and acids, renders it insoluble in the crude rubber solvents, and, gives it that peculiar property of resuming its shape when distorted by pressure.

Few people realize that crude rubber has not this property at all,

and that it was not until Goodyear, in 1839, discovered the first crude processes of treating rubber with sulphur, that the advantages of this peculiar tree juice became of real value to modern technology. Today the treatment by sulphur alone is given generally by two processes. The open (or steam) cure, or the dry-heat cure. The cold cure was worked out by A. Parkes, an Englishman, about the same time as Goodyear perfected his, and in that process sulphur monochloride is used.

During the World War the Central Powers were deprived of their imports of raw rubber from the rest of the world and were in consequence forced to find substitutes for what had become essential to modern machinery. Their search was intense and by 1917 they were producing a synthetic rubber which though it served its purpose during the war years was not found to be satisfactory. It had a short life and revealed a number of other factors in which it failed to give the satisfaction that was given by the product manufactured from the crude vegetable rubber.

After the World War the use of crude rubber came into its own again until in 1925, the British Government brought into force the Stevenson Act and, with the connivance of the rubber-growers of the East, attempted a hold-up of world consumers by cornering the supplies of raw rubber, and charging all that the traffic would bear.

In that year the price of rubber soared in the United States and in Canada. Ford, Edison and others experimented with various varieties of plants that would produce latex juices. Firestone purchased a large area in Liberia and planted rubber trees in profusion. The chemists of every chemical plant were set the task of finding a substitute for this raw material which was so essential to the modern technological processes and yet could apparently be withheld by political action.

Of all the firms in America with research bodies, the great chemical firm of Dupont Nemours is among the largest. They sought for a synthetic rubber that would surpass the German war rubber but could report no real advance until just recently. In 1925, however, a well known laboratory worker, Father Nieuwland of Notre Dame University reported a very interesting discovery. He had treated acetylene gas with a catalyst and produced a new gas hitherto unknown. This new gas was called mono-vinyl-acetylene. It was found to be highly corrosive so that in manufacture, it was essential to use apparatus made of corrosion-resisting alloys.

The Dupont research workers tried out this new gas. After considerable work they found that this new gas, treated with another catalyst in the presence of hydrogen-chloride produced a hitherto unknown liquid. This liquid is known today as chloropene. It was recognized as being closely related in formulae to synthetic rubber, so further research work was undertaken in regard to it.

Polymerization is a process that causes change by the union of two or more molecules of the same kind into one molecule or a new compound having the same chemical elements in the same proportions but a higher molecular weight and different physical properties. By using this method it was found that the liquid chloroprene changed into a tough rubber-like substance that has since been called neoprene.

This new substance was soon shown to have all the qualities of the vulcanized crude rubber with the elimination of many of its defects. It proved immeasurably superior to the German war rubber and is the scientist's answer to any political attempt to withhold rubber from the American people.

This was in 1937-1938. We can look forward soon to the ever increasing use of the new synthetic rubber and the displacement of the old crude rubber from the use-forms in which this new substance may be used. The new synthetic rubber is superior to the old natural rubber on practically all points. It is resistant to gasoline, a circumstance that will solve the rubber hose troubles of gasoline companies. It is resistant to oxidization and will not crack and check from exposure to air. This will please the car driver, since he knows that a spare tire that has never been used will deteriorate almost as fast while being carried as it will deteriorate from the wear and tear of the roads. The new synthetic rubber is harder and will not wear so easily, so that we can expect longer life and better results from its use.

It is however not in its use in such forms that it will provide the greatest advantage. It is in the factory, in hoses, in belting, in shock absorbing, in connections, in insulation and in a hundred other uses that its superiority will be noted. The modern technologist needs a rubber which is dependable and whose qualities can be ascertained beforehand with exactitude. This he could never obtain from the old crude rubber. However careful the manufacturer of the rubber product was, he could never be quite certain that his daily supplies of crude would have the same qualities, since they came from different trees and often from different countries. Today he knows that the material he is using comes from the same source and that the process of changing the basic chemical elements into new combinations will be as close to precision as mechanical devices can make it.

Add to this the knowledge that in this very important raw material we are now in a position to supply all our own needs internally and no longer depend on any foreign source for a supply of such an essential commodity. All that is required for the new synthetic rubber is coal and limestone, the catalysts and hydrogen chloride, none of which can be described as being scarce or in danger of exhaustion.

Some people may feel that synthetic products cannot be as useful as the natural products but such people are those with childish mentalities. The new synthetic products produced by the chemist and the scientist are as superior to the accidental results produced by natural processes as the primitive means of natural locomotion and communi-

education are inferior to the modern technical modes which have superseded them for so many purposes.

Some people may still fear to travel by automobile, train or aeroplane, but such folk are very few and are dying out. Some people may still cling to the primitive methods of producing food supplies and other products, and fear the new methods; but the new methods will overwhelm them regardless of the old conditioning or reflexes. Before long you will be using the new rubber, and you will soon forget that you do not use natural grown rubber any longer. Technology marches on, and will in time give us new products and new processes far superior to any that we have obtained from natural accidents.

This process of using our intelligence to produce use-forms from the basic chemical elements instead of leaving such production to accidental associations governed by the laws of probabilities, will be expedited when we relinquish the archaic and traditional forms of social customs, and use instead the precise mensuration inherent in social engineering under a Technate of North America.

Alfred E. Scholey

Alfred E. Scholey passed away Sunday, March 6, 1938. He was the co-ordinator of a large functional group of men and women, being Terminal Agent for the Canadian National Railways Express at Edmonton. Although past middle life, Mr. Scholey had the courage and determination to free his mind from unrealities and align himself with an organization that stresses function first, last and always. He was a new recruit to the Technological Army of the New America. His contribution of energy to Technocracy Inc., may not have been great in volume but this energy was flowing and will continue to flow through the operating mechanism of this organization.

Section 1, of Regional Division 11353, pauses in a last Salute to Alfred E. Scholey.

Technocracy marches on!

New Section Headquarters

Section 1, R.D. 11353, Technocracy Inc. is moving into new headquarters. In keeping with the growth of the organization in this area, this Section will occupy modern, up-to-date and conveniently located headquarters at 10413 Jasper Ave. on April 15. The premises are located in a new store front, at street level, and the effectiveness of the organization will be enhanced by the change. The headquarters will be open all day and information and literature will be available at all times. Visitors are welcomed.

Technocracy marches on!

Sideshows and the Main Tent

By J. DeLong, 11353-1

Remember when as kids we went to the circus? There was the main tent, or big top, with the real attractions, the wild and trained animals, trapeze artists and all the galaxy of colorful performers that delighted the hearts of the youthful patrons. The show usually was carried on in three big rings and it was axiomatic that the show went on 'rain or shine.'

Then there were the sideshows, a little cluster of small tents encircling the big top. These lesser lights of the sawdust universe housed 'attractions' that were nearly always of the faked variety. As a result the sideshow barker with his stentorian voice and megaphone became something to remember the sideshow by for all time.

The necessity for the sideshow barker and his thunderous barrage of sound and fury is to be found in the fact that only the suckers were caught by his blatant bombast. The smart folk knew that the sideshow was a phoney and that the main tent was the real attraction. However, suckers were as plentiful then as now, and sideshows drew their quota of the simple ones, for the first time, at least.

The public press of the North American Continent in this year of 1938 is doing a splendid job of emulating our old friend of circus fame, the sideshow barker.

As we write there are thunderings and lightnings in the European and Asiatic skies, with indications that another general storm is brewing.

A former Austrian housepainter moves his steel-helmeted pawns hither and thither and shouts of blood supremacy while eyeing the grain fields and other resources surrounding his overcrowded domain. A would-be re-incarnation of Caesar screams of conquest and the restoration of the doubtful grandeur that once was Rome, while his undernourished plebs dream of well-filled stomachs as their waist-lines recede.

In the Far East a militant Mikado exhorts his well-armed forces to war against a kindred race, while his subjects yearn for peace and plenty.

Mediocre sideshow performers—all of them.

The press of this Continent is aiding and abetting these gangsters of the old world by doing its utmost to lure the North American suckers to the sideshows through the medium of screaming headlines and rivers of printed verbiage.

By these tactics the North American press hopes to so detract the citizens from the main issues at stake that they will forget depressions, recessions, droughts, syphilis and all the other troubles that have become chronic in these last days of the Price System in this Continental area.

By appointing themselves as sideshow barkers for the age-old performance of battle, murder and rape, the news publishers of North America demonstrate their senile stupidity in the birth of this Age of Power.

By their vapid vaporings of things and events that are at the most of only slight importance to the peoples of this Continent these 'gentlemen' of the fourth estate are motivated either by a deliberate and calculated intent to delay the arrival of the New America by refusing to record its birth or by becoming victims of the blindness peculiar to the chief beneficiaries of Price System operation.

Technocracy accuses the press of this Continent of either conspiring deliberately to drag a foreign red herring across the page of current history or of being incompetent to judge news 'values' in this Power Age of North America. It is probable that the press is guilty of both. Technocracy indicts the press of this Continent on the grounds that it is 'missing' the scoop of all time.

While the pages of every newspaper from Panama to the Pole scream forth the happenings in decadent Europe and primitive Asia, the greatest drama of the ages is being enacted on the Continent of North America. While the low energy areas of the earth become again the arena for slaughter the peoples of North America prepare for the march into the era of abundance, peace and plenty. As dictators of the right and the left urge their respective citizenries to make war for a larger share of the scarcity endemic to old world areas, the citizens of North America are already moving toward a new civilization, the greatest in the recorded history of man. A civilization of mass leisure and buoyant health, with material goods and services as abundant as the air and the sunlight.

Technocracy alone is keeping the people of this Continent informed of the march of events.

Technocracy predicts that the press of this Continent will be unable to maintain complete silence indefinitely concerning the technological destiny of North America.

Technocracy states that the show in the main tent will go on 'rain or shine.'

'The aim of our efficiency has not been to produce goods, but to harvest dollars. If we could harvest more dollars by producing fewer goods, we produced the fewer goods. If it happened that we could harvest more dollars by producing more goods, we made an attempt to produce more goods, but the production of goods was always secondary to the securing of dollars.'—H. L. Gantt, in 'Organizing for Work.'

effect
conforming
"The virtue of labor is the *morality* of slaves." Howard Scott.

Howard Scott Tour, Spring 1938

That North Americans must organize to meet a purely North American problem will be the message of Howard Scott, Technocracy's Director-in-Chief, during a speaking tour of the Central States, in April and May.

The tentative tour itinerary will take Mr. Scott through the most highly industrialized area on the Continent, an area in which the 'prosperity' of 1937 has become a memory as the grim specter of unemployment stalks through the populous cities and 40,000,000 people search in vain for the leadership of an economic Moses to lead them out of the wilderness of hunger, want and despair.

With the march of events daily depicting the correctness of Technocracy's analysis and the crisis generated by advancing technology draws nearer and nearer, the coming Tour is certain to have far-reaching results in the way of organizational gains.

The message of Howard Scott will be the same as it has always been, a vivid and dynamic presentation of the facts concerning the technological destiny of North America and futility of looking for surcease in the ballot box or through fanciful financial panaceas.

Starting at Cleveland on April 17, the Director-in-Chief will lecture in such industrial centres as Akron, Youngstown, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh.

The so-called 'recession' has struck heavily in the area to be toured. Akron and Detroit, dependent on the automotive industry, sees stationary assembly lines while relief lines grow longer and longer. Despite armament ballyhoo, the chimneys of Pittsburgh's steel district are belching forth little smoke, while the hum of machinery is stilled in other large manufacturing centres of the huge industrial area.

Mass meetings, radio broadcasts and conferences are scheduled in all cities to be visited.

Subject to minor revisions the Tour schedule is as follows:

Cleveland, Ohio—April 17, 18, 19.	Appleton, Wisc.—May 3.
Akron, Ohio—April 20, 21.	Milwaukee, Wisc.—May 4.
Youngstown, Ohio—April 22.	St. Louis, Mo.—May 6, 7, 8.
Canton, Ohio—April 23.	Indianapolis, Ind.—May 9, 10.
Toledo, Ohio—April 25.	Dayton, Ohio—May 11.
Detroit, Mich.—April 26, 27, 28.	Wheeling, West Va.—May 12.
Chicago, Ill.—April 29, 30, May 1.	Pittsburgh, Pa.—May 13, 14.
Milwaukee, Wisc.—May 2.	

The parade of political parties and movements on this Continent has generally originated in the ego psychology of the lesser chisellers and the wishfulfillment desire of those of the sucker class who hope to become chisellers.—Howard Scott.

G. D. Koe Tour of Prairies, Spring 1938

Evidence of the dynamic growth of Technocracy Inc. is supplied in the fact that two Speaking Tours of major importance are being undertaken this spring.

While Howard Scott, Director-in-Chief of Technocracy Inc., is carrying the stirring message of the New America to the 'recession' riddled cities of the industrial East-Central states, G. D. Koe, Authorized Speaker and Field Organizer of Section 1, R.D. 11353, will be touring the towns and cities of the bankrupt and drought-stricken prairie provinces of Western Canada. An experienced and convincing speaker, Mr. Koe will open a lengthy list of engagements at Vegreville on April 15. Other Alberta points visited will be Vermilion and Lloydminster before North Battleford is visited on April 19. Other important towns and cities in the province of Saskatchewan on the Tour itinerary are Prince Albert, Melville, Saskatoon, Yorkton, Regina, Weyburn, Moose Jaw and Swift Current.

The Saskatoon Section has been designated by C.H.Q. as Tour Headquarters, with four busy days allotted to the hub city of Saskatchewan.

Manitoba will be the eastern limits of the Tour, with meetings scheduled at Winnipeg, Brandon and Portage la Prairie. Before returning to Edmonton principal cities in Southern Alberta will be visited, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge and Calgary having been allotted dates. The Tour seems likely to last about five weeks.

Many of the points on the tentative itinerary have flourishing Technocratic Sections, while elsewhere Mr. Koe will pioneer new territory.

As arrangements are not yet all complete it is not known whether or not Mr. Koe will make the trip by train or automobile but it is likely that both types of transportation will be used. It is also probable that the speaker will be accompanied by a secretary.

Subject to some revision the itinerary as announced by Tour Headquarters is as follows:

Vegreville, Alta.—April 15.	Dates not set for—
Vermilion, Alta.—April 16.	Brandon, Man.
Lloydminster, Alta.—April 17.	Portage la Prairie, Man.
N. Battleford, Sask.—April 19.	Regina, Sask.
Rabbit Lake, Sask.—April 20.	Weyburn, Sask.
Prince Albert, Sask.—April 21.	Assiniboia, Sask.
Saskatoon, Sask.—April 22, 23,	Moose Jaw, Sask.
24.	Swift Current, Sask.
Melville, Sask.—April 25.	Medicine Hat, Alta.
Yorkton, Sask.—April 26.	Lethbridge, Alta.
Winnipeg, Man.—April 27, 28,	Calgary, Alta.
29.	

Debunking the Debunkers

By Robt. Lyall, 11353-1

'Early Technocratic theory based relative prices on the units of converted energy (ergs) needed in the production of the various articles. Such price 'measurements,' based on a calculation of energy cost, would appear extremely difficult in some classifications and impossible in others. Advocates of this theory have not shown how to measure the energy required in bringing a cod to the table, or in growing a cabbage. Neither have they given us a method whereby services could be measured by this yardstick.'—'The Plan of Plenty.'

Energy costs are not 'prices,' they are measurements. There is no difficulty about this method. The energy measured is non-human (from coal, oil, gas, and hydro-electric power), and can always be determined. Even were it possible that no energy was expended in the actual production of an article there would always be some used in delivery to the point of consumption. All homogeneous goods would be transported together in special conveyors. No attempt would be made to single out a particular cod or cabbage and then determine its energy cost. The total number of cods or cabbages would be divided into the total energy cost of producing all the cods or cabbages to arrive at an approximate physical cost per cod or cabbage.

Most services would not be measured at all in this way. Services of public health, recreation, and education would not be tabulated by energy certificates. That would be part of the overhead.

As human beings will not be working for wages or salaries, human service need not be considered at all.

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'Most amazing of the pronouncements of the Technocrats is the assertion that everybody might have an income of \$20,000 a year. If the reader would only stop to analyse what the consumption of \$20,000 a year by a family would mean, he would see the crass absurdity of it. A family with \$20,000 a year uses the personal services in one way or another of at least five people. Now suppose that each of these five persons consumes personal services in like proportion, who would furnish these personal services?'—Ely and Bohn in 'The Great Change.'

The Technocrats never said that everyone would have an income of \$20,000 a year. What they did say was that it would be possible, with our known raw materials and natural resources, for every adult in the Technate to enjoy a standard of living approximately equivalent to that provided by an income of \$20,000 in 1929. This is far different to saying that we could all have a \$20,000 income.

To understand what Technocracy means you must realize that we could not make a great change in our standard of living without a very drastic change in the operation of our social mechanism. Price System concepts and haphazard *modus operandi* could not possibly be retained.

The essential factors to consider are: first, all equipment (the most efficient that could be devised) would operate on a full-load factor, 24 hours per day, 365 days per year (or as near to full load capacity as possible). Second, all products would be made so as to give the maximum of service. As Howard Scott stated, 'Capacity to produce can be correctly defined only as the continuous full-load capacity producing the maximum amount under a given operation, the resultant product of which consumes the least energy per unit of time-use.'

There is something to be said for the Brookings Institute. It was at least far more subtle in its attempted refutation of Technocracy's findings.

'The Privilege of Voting'

By E. D. Wilson, 11353-1

After waiting twenty-one years to attain my majority, I was finally allowed to cast a vote. What a thrill I derived from this 'privilege'! I had been able to get my name on the voters' list as there was to be an election about a month after my birthday, and the general topic of conversation was, 'How are you going to vote?'

I attended all campaign meetings in my vicinity and some quite distant. A few days before the election I had chosen my candidate from a number who were continually running each other down or making glowing promises of what they would do if elected. Naturally, the candidate I chose had made the most enchanting promises of them all.

My first election day arrived, and I was one of the first to the poll. After being checked to see if my name was on the list, I was given a ballot and sent into a little booth to record my vote in perfect secrecy. I marked an 'X' after the name of the candidate I had chosen, folded my ballot and dropped it in the ballot box. I went home feeling very contented in the thought, that if my candidate were elected, I could sit back and wait for him to implement his promises.

That night I listened eagerly to the radio and at midnight heard that my candidate had been elected. My contentment was now complete.

My candidate left for a session of parliament about six months later. When the session opened I scanned the newspapers, with bated breath, expecting at any time to see a report stating that my candidate had commenced to implement his promises. The search was fruitless until, about a month after the session opened, I found his name, one evening, on the sixteenth page of the paper.

Upon reading the account of his doings in parliament I learned that he had seconded the 'motion for adjournment' for the day.

The next day I joined Technocracy Incorporated.

Technocratic Ambassadors

From far-off Miami, where the palm trees sway in the gentle ocean breezes, come tidings from our genial and energetic Director, W. (Bill) Rector and his bride of a few months, Mrs. Rose Rector.

The letter, to Field Organizer G. D. Koe, is studded with Technocratic highlights, the central theme being the story of the forward surge of Technocracy in all sections visited by the touring Edmontonians.

Leaving Edmonton in November the Rectors proceeded by automobile to the Pacific Coast, visiting all Technocratic Sections on the way to Los Angeles and San Diego. Stops were then made at Phoenix, Arizona before the couple crossed the second international interference line into the Republic of Mexico.

The number of Sections in California was a pleasing eye-opener for the northern tourists, who made it a point to see and hear all there was in the way of things Technocratic in the Golden State.

Highlight of the stay in Arizona was an experience with the floods that recently ravaged the far Western States.

In Phoenix, 'Technocrats just pulled on rubber boots and attended meetings as usual' states Mr. Rector. Another interesting experience was meeting the Field Organizer of Technocracy Inc., in Mexico.

With the President of Mexico having a good Technocratic outlook, organizing in the southerly republic is not difficult, the Mexican F.O. informed our Director.

A pleasureable experience in Miami was a meeting between the Rectors and Mrs. Margolis, who as Miss Helen Hockett, visited Edmonton in 1935 with Howard Scott. At that time Miss Hockett was Chief of Staff at C.H.Q. Illness compelled her to leave New York and take up residence in the South. She is at present manageress of Radio Station WKAT, Miami, but with improving health is impatient to be working again for Technocracy.

Her husband, Mr. Margolis, is lecturing on Technocracy in the south at the present time and Florida seethes with Technocratic activity.

In snapshots enclosed in the letter the Rector car is shown vividly bedecked with the words:

'Technocracy Inc.
Information Here
Continental Headquarters
250 East 43rd St., New York'

The Rectors planned to be in New York on April 1 and may be expected home around the end of the month

Written on the fly-leaf of the book of rules of every American politician, is that terse statement: 'Never give a sucker an even break.' And they never have.—Howard Scott.

Americans Are Different

By Howard Scott

Americans are differentiated from other peoples by having less encumbering traditions and fewer mountains of social superstition to blockade their pathway. The anarchism of the pioneer of yesterday has its hangover in the rugged individualism of today, and will form the precipitate in the social action of tomorrow.

Americans have always been known for their capacity for action, their ability to go places and do things, but, up until now, we Americans individually have been so busy doing things, and collectively we have been so impressed by the majesty of the going, that we have never had time or concern for our social arrival anywhere. The needs of America's yesterday have always produced inevitable action on the part of the American people—so much so that "Let's Go!" has been the rallying cry of the people of a Continent. Hitherto, it signified but the release of energies on the part of individual or group Americans for the accomplishment of personal objectives.

The individual, libertarian anarchism of America's yesterday sufficed during the pioneer hurly-burly when the Price System was on the up-and-up; but what was yesterday's meat is today's poison. Maturity always brings with it a cessation of adolescent sublimation. Social manhood requires the culmination and fulfillment of our physiological capacities. The time has come to park our political fairy stories and our economic play toys in the social garret, the storehouse of adolescent remembrances.

With the Farads

By Marjorie Smith

Dots and dashes are taking on recognizable forms as the Farads take short-wave study in their stride. The group at Mr. New's is well launched into the study course. Matter and energy take on interesting forms, and there comes the realization that their significance is verily profound.

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A second group has been formed at Section Headquarters. Strange to say, the girls are in predominance. The boys had better wake up in this area, femininity is taking the leadership.

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On Tuesday, March 29, the Farad groups had a get-together in the form of a dance and social. Music was supplied by the up-and-coming Farad orchestra. A couple of tap dancing numbers added to the variety of things, as did a few neat sleight-of-hand tricks.

The Section Reporter

By Jack DeLong, 11353-1

As the progression toward the New America gathers momentum the Headquarters of this Section is starting to resemble the well-known beehive. More and more study groups are being formed and the Section Committees are working toward that precision which characterizes only functional organizations.

* * *

The Public Speaking Committee continues to shoot for the goal of a high load factor. Eight public meetings and the month not yet over, is the record hung up for March to date. Outstanding meetings under the sponsorship of the Section were at the Masonic Temple on March 17 and at the Delmont School, ten miles northeast of the city on March 9. Despite the fact that it was the 'seventeenth of Ireland,' nearly 200 attended the lecture at the Masonic Temple. G. D. Koe was the speaker and following his able presentation 30 people remained for an organization meeting later.

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A. J. Hanks, recently authorized by CHQ, was the speaker at Delmont School. The attendance and interest at this meeting were high. Additional meetings will be held soon at the same place.

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On March 23 meetings were held at Calder and in the Scona Assembly Hall on the South Side. Mr. Hanks addressed an interested group at Calder, where the spectre of railway layoffs is im-

pressively real. William Janis and Donald Bruce divided the assignment at the South Side meeting. Splendid literature sales and a brisk demand for F.D. forms marked both meetings.

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Another attentive audience heard Mr. Hanks at a meeting arranged by the Men's Club of St. Faith's Church. The minister was among the most interested.

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Donald Bruce, a contributor to the 'Northern Technocrat' for some time, has been appointed Chairman of the Public Speaking Committee. August Klaus, whose energetic work in the capacity of Acting Chairman of this Committee, produced fine results, will continue as conductor of the class.

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A member when the Section was chartered, Hugo Jenny has resigned from the Chairmanship of the New Membership Committee. Mr. Jenny desires to resume his studies of Technocracy. The steady increase in the growth of the Section makes study difficult when one heads an important Committee. The Board of Governors accepted the resignation with considerable reluctance. William Bleiler will head the Committee after April 1.

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E. D. Wilson has been appointed Secretary of Sec. 1, R.D. 11353, succeeding Miss B. E. May. He is carrying out his duties in a capable manner.

Social Objectives of Technocracy

As Stated by Howard Scott

Technocracy's survey of the economic situation in America, and in the world leads to the conclusion that there is in development a process of imminent and progressive social instability under Price System operation, with corresponding social disorder, that will threaten large portions of the people with decreasing purchasing power and, consequently, increasing hardship and deprivation. This will continue until the resultant instability will have exceeded the limits of social tolerance and then there will have to be installed a social mechanism competent to meet the needs of the people of this Continent. Technocracy advocates a technological social condition that involves the mechanization of industry to the utmost limits and guarantees economic security to all with the minimum working hours.

Technocracy as an engineering approach to social problems, is unconditionally opposed to the old European social philosophies as portrayed in the doctrines of socialism, communism, anarchism and fascism.

Technocracy is convinced that the day of basing our social operations on a method of valuation has passed, and that it is of vital importance that we recognize the arrival in the social field of physical science with its methods of quantitative determination, i.e., a

metrical technique of distribution control.

Technological mass production, through the greatest array of physical apparatus and trained personnel in history, has given us such a plethora of goods and services that we must have a consuming power equivalent to the continuous full load operation of the productive equipment. The ever increasing efficiency of energy conversion and process acceleration, tending always to further elimination of man-hours, leads inevitably to greater leisure.

Mass production must be accompanied by mass purchasing power to guarantee mass consumption. The logical end-product is mass leisure. Technocracy states unequivocally that this progression is the future social trend of Continental America.

Technocracy therefore proposes that this Continent, from Panama to the Pole, from Hawaii to Bermuda, be operated as a self-contained functional unit under technological control. This Continental control would operate this area under a balanced load system of production and distribution whereunder sufficient purchasing power, commensurate with the continuous full load operation of the physical equipment of this area would be distributed to everyone. Such a Continental control would therefore guarantee security at a high standard of living and equality of income to all.

Official Literature

Following is the latest list of periodical publications of Technocracy Inc. Those in Regional Division 11353 may see samples at the Thursday evening meetings. Outsiders should write to the addresses given for subscriptions or samples.

Technocracy — The official magazine of Technocracy Inc., \$1.00 for 8 numbers; \$1.50 for 12; 15c per copy. Address, 250 E. 43rd St., New York, N.Y.

The Northern Technocrat — \$1.00 for 12 numbers; 10c per copy. Address, P.O. Box 371, Edmonton, Alberta.

Streamline Age — \$1.00 for 8 numbers; \$1.50 for 12; 15c per copy. Address, 339 N. First Ave., Phoenix, Ariz.

Technocracy Digest — \$1.00 for 12 numbers; 10c per copy. Address, 319 W. Pender St., Vancouver, B.C.

The Section Post — \$1.00 for 12 numbers; 10c per copy. Address, P.O. Box 1003, Portland, Ore.

The Technocrat — \$1.00 for 12 numbers; 10c per copy. Address, 2270 Colorado Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Eighty-One Forty-One — \$1.00 for 12 numbers; 10c per copy. Address, 791 Old Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Foothills Technocrat — \$1.00 for 12 numbers; 10c per copy. Address, 211 Oddfellows Bldg., Calgary, Alta.

Technocratic America — 50c for 12 numbers; 5c per copy. Address, R.R. 2, Box 274-P, Fontana, Calif.

The Southwest Corner — 50c for 12 numbers; 5c per copy. Address, 964 5th Ave., San Diego, Calif.

Desert Salute—No subscription price has been set as yet, but a few cents in postage will bring copies. Address, Box 123, Hinkley, Calif.

Ninety-Seven Forty-Nine — 50c for 12 issues; 5c per copy. Address, 305 Affleck Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

Call at your nearest Section Headquarters for the following and other literature:

Introduction to Technocracy, by Howard Scott, 25c

Technocracy: Some Questions Answered, 10c

America Prepares for a Turn in the Road, by Howard Scott, 5c

The Mystery of Money, by G. D. Koe, 10c